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ABSTRACT

While the California State Department of Education (SDE) holds the primary responsibility for the success of the California educational system, the Federal Government also supports state and local educational activities. The intent of this document is to assist local educators in understanding federal education programs and communicating with the appropriate state and federal contacts. The guide includes the following sections: (1) "Federal Liaison Office" (FLO), which describes the role of FLO in SDE and on Capitol Hill; (2) "Contacting Members of Congress," which outlines methods for communicating with Congress and current education information sources; (3) "Federally Funded Programs," which describes major federally funded education programs and their current appropriations; (4) "Federal Budget and Appropriations Process," which briefly explains how the federal budget and appropriations process works, including the current budget timetable; and (5) "Congressional Members and Committee," which contains congressional members (specific to school district) and congressional committees. (DB)

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Federal Education Programs

An Information Guide

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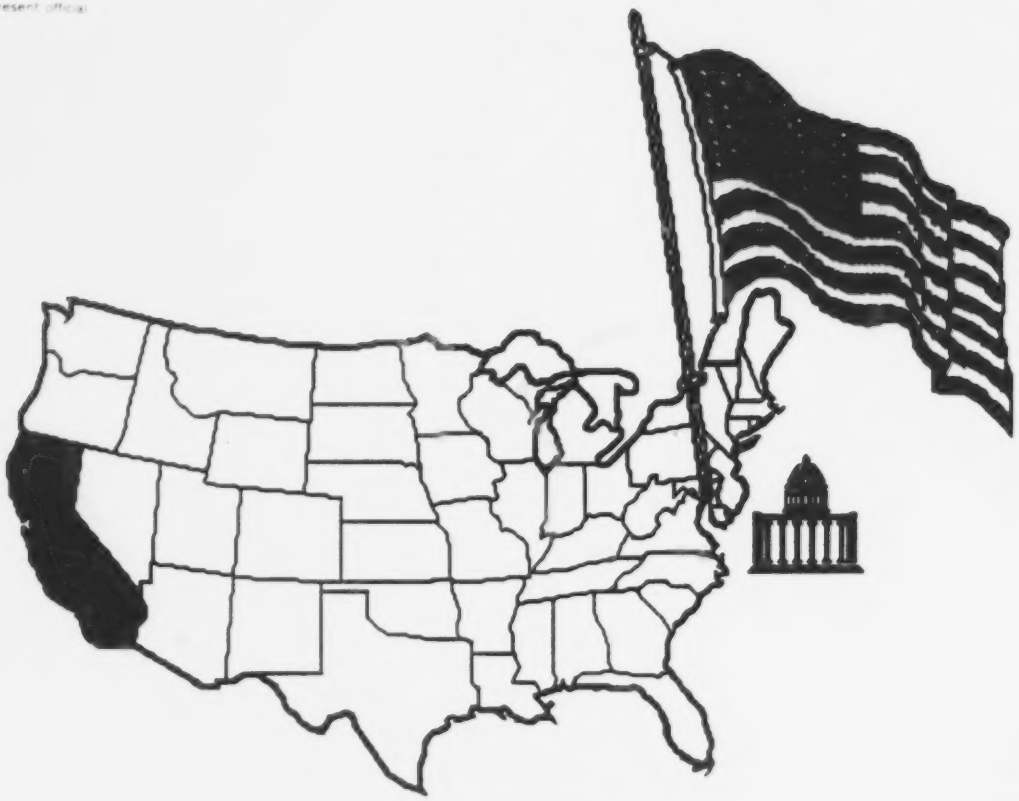

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CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Sacramento, 1989

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Federal Education Programs
An Information Guide

Prepared by
Federal Liaison Office
California State Department of Education
with special appreciation to
Jesse N. Nodora, Executive Fellow

Publishing Information

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PREFACE

While the California State Department of Education (SDE) holds the primary responsibility for the success of the California educational system, the federal government also supports state and local educational activities. For federal support to be truly effective, communication must be maintained between individuals at the local, state, and federal levels.

The intent of this document is to assist local educators in understanding federal education programs and communicating with the appropriate state and federal contacts.

The guide includes six sections:

1)	Federal Liaison Office (FLO)	Describes role of FLO in SDE and on Capitol Hill.
2)	Contacting Members of Congress	Outlines methods for communicating with Congress and current education information sources.
3)	Federally Funded Programs	Describes major federally funded education programs and their current appropriations.
4)	Federal Budget and Appropriations Process	Briefly explains how federal budget and appropriations process works, including the current budget timetable.
5)	Congressional Members and Committees	Contains congressional members (specific to school district) and congressional committees.
6)	Zipmatch	Contains a list of all schools (specific to school district) matched to their designated congressional district and representative.

This document is designed to be viable; therefore, the document has a 3-hole punch format allowing for the easy replacement of pages. The FLO will update and revise it as necessary. We request your input for future updates. In particular, we would like to know if the guide has been helpful and if there is a need for clarification or additional information. Please address your questions, suggestions, and remarks to:

California State Department of Education
Federal Liaison Office
P.O. Box 944272
Sacramento, CA 94244-2720 (916) 324-7319

FEDERAL LIAISON OFFICE

FEDERAL LIAISON OFFICE

The primary role of the Federal Liaison Office (FLO) is to influence the course of federal legislation, appropriations, and regulations on behalf of the State Department of Education (SDE). The FLO is also committed to assisting local educational agencies (LEAs) and all those working towards the improvement of education in California in federal matters.

The lead office in Sacramento, directed by Gail ImObersteg, oversees the lobbying efforts of the Washington, D.C. office, directed by Patricia McGinnis. This arrangement ensures that the policy articulated in Washington, D.C. is an accurate, consistent representation of the Department's position.

The FLO is responsible for:

A. Monitoring legislation and regulations and disseminating information. The FLO identifies and tracks all education-related legislation and regulations and communicates this information to the Sacramento FLO. The Sacramento FLO transmits this information through electronic networks and monthly meetings with interested organizations and local educational agencies.

B. Soliciting analyses and communicating positions. The FLO secures an analysis of the potential effect of proposed legislation and/or regulations from the appropriate program branch within the SDE and suggests to Superintendent Honig alternative approaches and strategies. The FLO then communicates the Superintendent's position to the California Congressional delegation, the U.S. Department of Education, and other relevant administrative agencies in an effort to influence outcomes.

C. Preparing testimony and comments. The FLO assists in the writing and/or presentation of testimony on behalf of the SDE before Congressional committees on education-related matters. It also assists in preparing comments on proposed regulations for the U.S. Department of Education and other relevant administrative agencies.

D. Representing the SDE at meetings of national organizations. The FLO represents the Superintendent, in his absence, at the meetings of the Council of Chief State School Officers, the Education Commission of the States, and other national organizations in order to promote the SDE position on education legislation, appropriations, and regulations.

E. Monitoring grant availability. The FLO regularly monitors grant publications for information pertaining to the availability of grant funds for education, although this function is limited because of insufficient resources. The Sacramento FLO transmits this information to appropriate program directors in the SDE.

CONTACTING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

CONTACTING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

It is very important that local educators communicate their policy positions and priorities to their Congressional representatives. While the Federal Liaison Office can convey California's broad educational policy objectives to Washington, direct constituent contact can also play a vital role in shaping legislators' policy agendas.

It would also be helpful if local educators could provide the Federal Liaison Office with any pertinent information about their efforts with members of Congress. Copies of correspondence or even simple feedback about Congressional receptivity and awareness is potentially useful to the strategic policy and planning process of the FLO.

Whether you decide to write, visit, or call your member of Congress, it is important that you be well-informed and that your information be accurate and up-to-date. A list of publications and other resources which might be helpful in reviewing federal education developments appears at the end of this section.

Letters

Clear, concise, personally written letters which reflect a thorough understanding of an issue can be very effective. Letters should be sent to a legislator's Washington, D.C. office. Addresses and correct forms for salutations are included at the end of this section.

Visits

Visiting the office of your Member of Congress is another, more memorable way to communicate a position on a particular issue. Appointments should be made well in advance with the scheduler in the Washington, D.C. office. If a member is unable to meet with you, you should be willing to meet with a staff member. Unless you need to meet with a Senator, it is not always necessary to come to Washington, since most Members of Congress visit their districts frequently.

Wherever your meeting takes place, it is important to be concise, specific, well-prepared, and professional. You should be able to explain why the Member should support your views and be willing to provide any background material that might clarify your position. It is also very important that you send a thank-you note to the Member or the staff person with whom you met, and to follow up in writing when you have new information or developments to report.

Calls

When you need your Member of Congress to take immediate action, as in the case of an upcoming vote, it may be necessary to call his or her Washington, D.C. office. When there is a vote on an issue of widespread public concern, Congressional offices are often flooded with calls and must deal with them quickly. In these cases, the receptionist usually asks for the caller's name and address and promises to convey the caller's concerns to the Member. Before the vote takes place, Members are informed of the number of calls from constituents on each side of the issue.

If the time constraints are less urgent, the receptionist may transfer your call to a staff member who is responsible for briefing the Member on the issue you have raised. Congressional staff members are usually extremely well-informed and take constituents seriously. In some cases, the staff member may arrange for you to speak with the Member. For this reason, the importance of being well-informed cannot be overstated.

Once you become comfortable communicating with your Member of Congress, do not hesitate to enlist the help and support of your colleagues. When it comes to constituent requests, there is strength in numbers!

Format for Writing to Members of Congress

For Members of the U.S. House of Representatives:

The Honorable _____
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3207

Dear Representative _____:

For Senators:

The Honorable _____
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-4703

Dear Senator _____:

Resource Directory

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (Daily proceedings of Congress)

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402

FEDERAL REGISTER (Daily publication of federal rules and regulations and requests for proposals)

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402

EDUCATION DAILY (Daily newsletter on education legislation and other education concerns)

Capitol Publications, Inc.
1101 King St.
P.O. Box 1453
Alexandria, VA 22313-2053

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY (Weekly magazine summarizing Congressional action)

Congressional Quarterly, Inc.
1414 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037

EDUCATION WEEK (Weekly newsletter on educational issues)

Education Week
P.O. Box 6987
Syracuse, NY 13217

CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE (Annual catalog of governmentwide federal programs, projects, services, and activities)

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402

Copies of bills pending before Congress should be requested from your representative's local office, while information on the status of legislation can be requested from the FLO at (916) 324-7319.

Copies of existing laws and regulations can be obtained through the contact provided in the program descriptions which follow.

FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

Department of Education

Chapter 1 Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged

Chapter 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act currently provides financial assistance to local educational agencies (LEAs) for compensatory education services for disadvantaged children and to state educational agencies for supplemental services directed at children of migratory workers, Indian children, children with handicaps in state-operated or supported programs, and neglected or delinquent children in state institutions. Funds are allocated to LEAs according to the number of low-income families. In addition, LEAs may apply for the new Even Start funds for projects that integrate adult and early childhood education.

Grants for the Disadvantaged

Basic Grants To Local Educational Agencies: Funds made available under this activity enable LEAs to provide supplementary compensatory education services for disadvantaged elementary and secondary school students in public and private schools. Funds are allocated to LEA based on the number of low-income families. In schools where 75 percent or more of the enrolled children are from low-income families, the LEA may use Chapter 1 funds in a "schoolwide" improvement effort.

Concentration Grants: These grants provide additional resources for compensatory education programs to LEAs with high concentrations of children from low-income families. Grants are allocated to counties where at least 6,500 children are living in poverty or where these children are 15 percent or more of the school-aged population in a school district.

Both basic and concentration grants funds can be used for: the acquisition of equipment and instructional materials; books and school library resources; employment of special instructional personnel; school counselors and other pupil services personnel; special education aides; payments to teachers for special projects; training of teachers, librarians, and other instructional and pupil services personnel; construction of school facilities; and parental involvement activities.

Capital Expenses: Funds assist LEAs to pay for certain additional capital costs associated with providing equitable compensatory education for nonpublic schools.

Even Start: LEAs can apply for discretionary grants to operate projects that provide educational services to children under 7 years of age and basic education to their parents. Even Start integrates early childhood and adult education through cooperative projects that build on existing community resources (3% allotted to migrant programs).

Funds can be used for, but are not limited to: identification and recruitment of eligible children, screening parents and children, designing programs, and special training of staff.

Secondary School Programs for Basic Skills Improvement and Dropout Prevention and Reentry Formula grants, based on the numbers of low-income children, low-achieving children, or school dropouts, provide additional assistance to LEAs to reduce the number of youths who do not complete their elementary and secondary education. Permissible uses of funds enable the development and implementation of innovative community-based programs, the training of staff to provide guidance and counseling activities, and the recruiting, training, and supervising of secondary school students to serve as tutors.

State
Contact: Hanna Walker, Manager
SDE, Compensatory Education Office
(916) 445-2590

Federal
Contact: United States Department of Education (USDE)
Chapter 1 and Related Programs Division
(202) 732-4711

State Agency Programs

The programs within this activity make financial assistance available to state educational agencies for supplementary compensatory education services to migrant children, handicapped children in state-operated programs, and neglected or delinquent children in state institutions. In each of the three state agency programs, funds are provided on the basis of an annual count of eligible children.

Chapter 1, Migrant: Grants to improve the education of children of migratory agriculture workers and migratory fishermen can be used directly by state educational agencies or through LEAs. These funds will assist in the planning and implementation of programs and projects to meet the needs of these students, along with needed coordination between similar programs and projects in other states, including the transfer of school records and other information.

State
Contact: John R. Schaeffer
SDE, Migrant Education Office
(916) 324-1556

Federal
Contact: USDE, Chapter 1 and Related Programs Division
(202) 732-4711

Chapter 1, Handicapped: State educational agencies can receive a grant for programs for handicapped children operated or supported by a state agency. This grant is designed to meet the special needs of children who are: mentally retarded, hard-of-hearing, deaf, speech or language impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, orthopedically impaired, or suffer from other health impairments or learning disabilities. These funds can be used for, but are not limited to: supplemental services provided in early intervention, preschool, elementary, secondary, and transition periods and training in the use and provision of assistance devices and other specialized equipment. The funds must be coordinated with services under the Education of The Handicapped Act. If a child is transferred from the state agency program to an LEA, the funds are also transferred.

State
Contact: Patrick Campbell, Director
SDE, Special Education Division
(916) 323-4768

Federal
Contact: USDE, Chapter 1 and Related Programs Division
(202) 732-4711

Chapter 1, Neglected and Delinquent: State educational agencies responsible for providing free public education to neglected (children committed or voluntarily placed in an institution because of abandonment, neglect, or death of parents or guardians) and delinquent (children in public or private facility operated for the care of those who are delinquent or in need of supervision) children can receive funds to: support programs and projects to meet the special needs of neglected and delinquent children, including construction of school facilities and acquisition of needed equipment.

State
Contact: Hanna Walker, Manager
Compensatory Education Office
(916) 445-2590

Federal
Contact: USDE, Chapter 1 and Related Programs Division
(202) 732-4711

Chapter 2 Promoting Educational Quality at the State and Local Levels

Chapter 2 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act provides funds to improve the quality of elementary and secondary education for children in public and private schools.

Educational Improvement Partnerships

State Block Grants: Awards to states are based on the population of school-aged (5-17 year olds) children. Allocations within the states are based on enrollments in public and private schools, with state-determined adjustments to provide higher per-pupil allocations to agencies meeting the educational needs of children, such as those living with low-income families or in economically depressed or sparsely populated areas. The state must allocate at least 80 percent of the grant funds to local educational agencies.

The purpose of Chapter 2 programs is to: provide the initial funding for state and local educational agencies to implement educational programs that, once demonstrated effective, can be supported by state and local funds; provide a continuing source of innovation, educational improvement, and support for library and instructional materials; meet the special educational needs of at-risk and high-cost students; enhance the quality of teaching and learning through initiating and expanding effective school programs; and allow state and local educational agencies to meet their educational needs and priorities for targeted assistance.

Target assistance programs include: programs to meet the educational needs of students at-risk of failure in school and of dropping out; programs for the acquisition and use of instructional and educational materials (library books, reference materials, computer software and hardware, and other curricular materials); innovative programs designed to implement "schoolwide" improvements; programs of training and professional development to enhance the knowledge and skills of education personnel (teachers, librarians, school counselors, administrators, and other personnel); programs designed to enhance personal excellence of students (ethics, performing arts, humanities, physical fitness, and comprehensive health); and other innovative projects which would enhance the educational programs and climate of the school (gifted and talented, technology education, early childhood education, community education, and youth suicide prevention).

National Programs: Funds support the National Diffusion Network, inexpensive book distribution, arts in education, law-related education, and blue-ribbon schools. These programs provide additional fiscal support and recognition for exemplary educational activities.

State
Contact: Fred Tempes, Director
SDE, Instructional Support Services Division
(916) 322-3069

Federal
Contact: USDE, School Improvement Program
(202) 732-4567

Drug-Free Schools and Communities

The Drug-Free Schools Program provides resources for local educational agencies and states to establish programs on drug abuse education and prevention in schools and on college campuses. Special attention is focused on high-risk youth (individual under the age of 21 years who: is a school dropout, has become pregnant, is economically disadvantaged, is the child of a drug or alcohol abuser, is a victim of physical, sexual, or psychological abuse, has committed a violent or delinquent act, has experienced mental health problems, has attempted suicide, or has experienced long-term physical pain due to injury).

State Programs

State and Local Programs: Funds are allocated to states and territories on the basis of census data and distributed in the state on the basis of school attendance data. From each state grant, 30 percent is reserved for local programs administered from the governor's office. The remaining 70 percent is administered by the state educational agency, which in turn must redistribute at least 90 percent of its share to local educational agencies.

Drug and alcohol prevention activities include, but are not limited to: the development and implementation of elementary and secondary school drug abuse education and prevention curricula; school-based programs of drug abuse prevention and early intervention (other than treatment); family drug abuse prevention programs; and programs of referral for drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation.

National Programs

Grants to Institutions of Higher Education: Competitive awards are made to public and private institutions of higher education. At least 50 percent of the funds are used for programs to get drugs off college campuses. The remainder of the funds are used for teacher training, summer institutes and workshops, and model demonstration programs designed to assist elementary and secondary schools.

Federal Activities: Funds (grants, contracts) are available from the Secretary of Education for communicating the dangers of drug and alcohol use to students at all educational levels, developing and disseminating audiovisual and other curricular materials at the elementary and secondary levels, providing technical assistance, identifying research and development priorities, and providing financial support and information on drug abuse education and prevention to the Department of Health and Human Services for its clearinghouse under the Public Health Service Act.

Programs for Indian Youth: Funds under this program are transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and used to plan, conduct, and administer programs for Indian children in elementary and secondary schools operated by or under contract with the Bureau.

Regional Centers: Five regional centers have been established throughout the United States to train school teams in effective approaches to drug and alcohol abuse prevention, assist state educational agencies and institutions of higher education in developing training programs for educational personnel, and evaluate and disseminate information on effective programs and strategies.

Teacher Training Programs: These funds are used to establish, expand, or enhance programs for the training of teachers, administrators, counselors,and other educational personnel about drug abuse education and prevention.

State
Contact: Robert Ryan, Administrator
SDE, Critical Health Initiatives Unit
(916) 322-4018

Federal
Contact: USDE, Drug-Free Schools and Communities Staff
(202) 732-4599

Critical Skills Improvement

Through the Mathematics and Science Education and Foreign Language assistance programs, grants are targeted for improvements in these academic subjects in state and local educational agencies and institutions of higher education.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Education

State Grants: The Mathematics and Science Education program makes financial assistance (formula grants and discretionary grants) available to state and local educational agencies, and to institutions of higher education, to improve the quality of instruction in mathematics and science. Under the current allocation, 75 percent of the state grant is to be used for elementary and secondary education, and 25 percent is to be used for higher education programs.

Elementary and Secondary Programs: Each LEA will use the funds for training and retraining of teachers in math and science, recruitment of minorities to teach math and science, training math and science teachers in the use of computers in math and science instructional programs, integrating higher-order analytical and problem-solving skills in math and science curriculum, and providing funds to teachers (through grant projects) to improve their teaching ability or to improve instructional materials used in their classroom.

National Programs: Funds are available for grants and cooperative agreements for projects of national significance in math and science. Special consideration may be given to applicants who will serve underserved and underrepresented populations. Activities include: establishing traineeship programs for new teachers who will specialize in math and science at the secondary school level; retraining of secondary school teachers to teach in math and science; and in-service training for elementary, secondary, and vocational school teachers and training for other school personnel to improve their teaching skills in math and science.

State Contact: Gayland Jordan, Science Consultant
SDE, Mathematics Science Education Unit
(916) 324-7188

Federal Contact: USDE, Educational Support Division
(202) 732-1887

Foreign Language Assistance

Competitive grants are made to state educational agencies for the improvement in the quantity and quality of foreign language instruction in elementary and secondary schools.

State
Contact: Tomas Lopez, Director
SDE, Office of Humanities Curriculum Services
(916) 322-5960

Federal
Contact: USDE, Educational Support Division
(202) 732-1887

Indian Education

The Indian Education Act authorizes a variety of programs that seek to improve educational opportunities for Indian children and adults. These programs include: supplementary programs in local educational agencies (formula grants are used to meet culturally related academic needs of Indian children); enrichment programs in Indian-controlled schools (on or near reservations); special educational services to Indian children (LEAs in existence less than 3 years that serve substantial numbers of Indian children); training for Indian educational personnel; fellowships for Indian students, adult education (competitive grants made to Indian tribes, institutions, and organizations for programs to improve educational opportunities for Indian adults); and regional resource and evaluation centers that provide technical assistance to other projects funded under the Act.

State Contact:
Leo Lopez, Manager
SDE, American Indian Education Office
(916) 445-2872

Federal Contact:
USDE, Indian Education Programs
(202) 732-1887

Impact Aid

The Impact Aid Program provides grants to local educational agencies to compensate them when federal activities result in increased enrollments or loss of local revenues. Districts that have suffered damage to their facilities from natural disasters may also receive assistance.

Funds are provided under section 2 of the law for reduction in local revenue by reason of acquisition of federal property by the United States since 1939.

Funds are provided under section 3 of the law for children who reside on federal property (including Indian lands) and/or who reside with a parent employed on federal property (including parents on active duty in the uniformed services). Eligibility for payment requires that 3% of the LEA's total a.d.a. (or 400 a.d.a., whichever is less) be "federally connected."

Disaster Assistance: Provides assistance to LEAs that have suffered damage to their facilities from a major disaster. Although no funds have been appropriated for this section since 1988, prior-year funds are available for disbursement.

Construction: Funding is available for LEAs that have experienced a significant increase in federally connected children and for construction projects on Indian lands. These are also intended to fund the construction and renovation needs of school facilities on military bases.

State Contact:
Lynn Piccoli, Staff Service Analyst
SDE, Local Assistance Bureau
(916) 324-4532

(Disaster Assistance and Construction)
Duwayne Brooks, Director
SDE, School Facilities Planning Division
(916) 322-2470

Federal Contact:
USDE, Impact Aid Division
(202) 732-3637

Magnet Schools Assistance

The Magnet Schools Assistance Program authorizes grants to LEAs for use in establishing or operating magnet schools that are part of a desegregation plan approved by a court or by the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights. For an LEA to be considered for funds under the Magnet Schools Assistance Program, it must: implement a plan that requires the desegregation of minority children and faculty; or without having been required to do so, adopt and implement a plan approved under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 for the desegregation of minority children and faculty.

The goals of the Magnet Schools Assistance Program include: the elimination, reduction, or prevention of minority-group isolation in elementary and secondary schools with substantial numbers of minority students and instruction that strengthens the knowledge of academic skills along with tangible and marketable vocational skills.

Eligible districts designate schools at the elementary, middle, and high school levels. Funds may be used for: books, materials and instructional equipment, teachers' salaries, and planning and promotional activities related to the enhancement of academic programs and services offered at magnet schools.

State
Contact: Reuben Burton, Manager
SDE, Intergroup Relations Office
(916) 445-9482

Federal
Contact: USDE, School Improvement Programs
(202) 732-4358

Dropout Prevention Demonstration

Under the Dropout Demonstration Program two-year competitive grants are made to eligible LEAs and community-based organizations to test approaches for identifying potential dropouts and encouraging them to remain in school and for encouraging dropouts to resume their education. These grants are to be made to LEAs of different size (in percentages specified in the legislation) and must be equitably distributed on a geographic basis. Some funds are reserved for educational partnerships. Priority is given to projects that will: attempt to replicate approaches previously found successful, serve districts with high numbers or percentages of dropouts, involve parents, or attempt early intervention with elementary and middle school children.

State
Contact: Alicia Ramirez-Brewer, Education Administrator
SDE, High Risk Youth Unit
(916) 324-3637

Federal
Contact: USDE, School Improvement Program
(202) 732-4342

Education for the Handicapped

Education programs for the handicapped assist in the provision of a free, appropriate public education to handicapped individuals, including preschool children and adults up to the age of 21 years.

State Grants

Grants to States: This formula grant program assists states in providing a free, appropriate public education and related services to all handicapped children. In order to participate in the program, states must provide services to handicapped children ages 5 through 17. Children ages 3 through 5 and adults ages 18 through 21 must also be served, except when such services would be inconsistent with state law or practice or a court order. To be eligible for a grant, each state is required to submit an acceptable state plan.

Preschool Grants: This formula grant program assists states in providing special education and related services to all handicapped children ages 3 through 5.

Grants for Infants and Families: This formula grant program assists states in: developing and implementing a statewide program of early intervention services for handicapped infants and toddlers, from birth through age 2, and their families; enhancing their capacity to provide early intervention services; and expanding and improving existing early intervention services.

Special-Purpose Funds

The following are all discretionary programs:

Deaf-Blind and Other Severely Handicapped Projects: Awards are made to meet the educational needs of severely handicapped, including deaf-blind, children, and youth.

Early Childhood Education: Awards are made to support demonstration, outreach, and research projects to expand and improve early intervention and special education services for handicapped children from birth through age 8.

Secondary and Transitional Services: Awards are made to improve the educational services provided to handicapped children in secondary schools and to assist them in making the transition from secondary school to work, further education, and adult services.

Postsecondary Programs: Grants are awarded to develop and operate special programs for handicapped persons at institutions of higher education, vocational and technical institutions, and other appropriate agencies.

Innovation and Development: Support is provided for research and related activities to improve special education and early intervention services for handicapped children.

Media and Captioning Services: Funds are used primarily for the captioning and distribution of films and closed captioning of television programs for the hearing impaired.

Special Education Technology: Awards are made to advance the use of new technology, media, and materials in providing special education and early intervention services to handicapped children.

Special Studies: Studies are conducted to provide information on the effectiveness of educational and early intervention programs for handicapped children.

Special Education Personnel Development: Grants are awarded to improve the quality of personnel in the fields related to the education of the handicapped. Funds are also used to provide training to parents.

Regional Resource Centers: Centers provide technical assistance to state agencies and help LEAs meet their responsibilities for providing special education and early intervention services to handicapped children.

Other funds exist under the Education of the Handicapped Act to assist handicapped individuals in employment, training, and research.

State
Contact: Patrick Campbell, Director
SDE, Special Education Division
(916) 323-4768

Federal
Contact: USDE, Office of Special Education Programs
(202) 732-1097

Bilingual, Immigrant, and Refugee Education

The Bilingual Education program provides financial assistance to LEAs and, for certain related purposes, to other agencies and programs designated to meet the educational needs of individuals with limited-English proficiency, with particular attention given to children having the greatest need for such programs. Aid is given to train personnel and parents to serve limited-English-proficient children, to build state capacity to improve educational services for limited English proficient children in school districts, and to disseminate information, studies, and evaluations.

Bilingual Education

Bilingual Programs (Part A): Financial assistance, in grants, for bilingual education is to be used to establish, operate, and improve: programs of transitional bilingual education; programs of developmental bilingual education; special alternative instructional programs for students of limited-English proficiency; programs of academic excellence; family English literacy programs; and bilingual preschool, special education, and gifted and talented programs which are preparatory or supplementary to programs in the Bilingual Education Act. At least 60 percent of bilingual education appropriations must be reserved for these programs. At least 75 percent of the 60 percent under Part A must be reserved for transitional bilingual education. The remaining 25 percent of the 60 percent can be used for special alternative instructional programs and related activities.

Applications for grants can be made by one or more LEAs or institutions of higher education (including junior and community colleges) applying jointly with one or more LEAs. Private, nonprofit organizations can also apply (separately or jointly with LEAs and institutions of higher learning) for grants to carry out specific bilingual education programs.

Support Services (Part B): Under Part B, funds are provided for: grants to state educational agencies, evaluation assistance centers, studies, evaluations, and a bilingual education clearinghouse.

Training and Technical Assistance (Part C): Grants and contracts to institutions of higher education and in some cases the state educational agency, LEAs, and private for-profit or nonprofit organizations can be used for: the establishment, operation, and improvement of training programs for bilingual education personnel (teachers, administrators, counselors, paraprofessionals, teachers aides, and parents); the training of persons to teach and counsel bilingual education personnel; the encouragement of reform in education curricula at the higher education and graduate school levels as related to bilingual education efforts; the operation of short-term training institutions (including summer programs); and the provision of in-service training and technical assistance to parents and educational personnel.

State
Contact: Leo Lopez, Manager
SDE, Bilingual Education Office
(916) 445-2872

Federal
Contact: USDE, Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs
(202) 732-5060

Immigrant and Refugee Education

The Immigrant Education Program provides formula grants to LEAs that have at least 500 immigrant students or in which such students make up at least 3 percent of the total enrollment. Education funds are also provided to the Transition Program for refugee children to help cover the extra cost of education for these children. In both programs awards are made to state educational agencies which make subgrants to eligible LEAs.

The funds alloted to LEAs will be used to provide immigrant and refugee children with supplementary educational services, including, but not limited to: English language instruction, bilingual education services, special materials and supplies, and in-service training for personnel who provide instruction to these children.

State
Contact: Leo Lopez, Manager
SDE, Bilingual Education Office
(916) 445-2872

Federal
Contact: USDE, Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs
(202) 732-5060

Vocational Education

The Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act supports the expansion and improvement of vocational education programs and the increased access of traditionally underserved populations to high-quality vocational education programs.

State Programs

Basic Grants: The majority of the state funds from the basic grant are for Part A-Vocational Education Opportunities (57%). These funds are to provide vocational education programs, services, and activities to meet the needs of handicapped individuals; disadvantaged individuals; adults who are in need of training and retraining; individuals who are single parents or homemakers; individuals who participate in programs designed to eliminate sex bias and stereotyping in vocational education; and criminal offenders who are serving in a correctional institution.

The federal funds used for handicapped and disadvantaged individuals are limited to supplemental or additional staff, equipment, materials, and services that are not provided to other individuals in vocational education and that are essential for the handicapped or disadvantaged individuals to participate in vocational education. The disadvantaged funds may be used for equipment only at schools where at least 75% of the students are economically disadvantaged.

Adult training and retraining funds are reserved to provide, improve, and expand adult and postsecondary vocational education services and activities to train and retrain adults.

Funds reserved for single parents or homemakers may be used to provide, subsidize, reimburse, or pay for vocational education and training activities, including basic literacy instruction and necessary educational materials, that will give these individuals marketable skills.

Funds reserved for the elimination of sex bias and stereotyping can be used for programs, services, and activities in secondary and postsecondary vocational education programs, including programs, services, and activities for girls and women ages 14 through 25 years and dependent-care services and transportation.

The remaining funds from the basic grant are to be used for Part B-Program Improvement. These funds may be used to meet needs identified in the State Plan to expand, improve, modernize, or develop high-quality vocational education programs, services, or activities. The funds can be used for, but are not limited to: the improvement of vocational education programs designed to improve the quality of vocational education; the introduction of new vocational education programs; the improvement and expansion of secondary, postsecondary, and adult education programs and related services for out-of-school youth and adults; the improvement and expansion of career counseling and guidance; and the acquisition of equipment and the renovation of facilities necessary to improve or expand vocational education programs.

National Programs

At the national level, funds are provided through formula grants for state assistance for vocational education support programs by community-based organizations, consumer and homemaking education, and state councils on vocational education.

Funds are also available for national research and demonstration programs and discretionary grants for bilingual vocational training.

State
Contact: Jim Allison, Director
SDE, Career-Vocational Education Division
(916) 445-3314

Federal
Contact: USDE, Vocational Education Division
(202) 732-2441

Adult Education

Adult Education Act funds are used for formula grants to states to eliminate functional illiteracy among the nation's adults (individuals 16 years of age or older or beyond the age of compulsory school attendance under state law) and to assist adults in obtaining a high school diploma or its equivalent. Funds may be used to increase the involvement of the private sector in the delivery of adult education services.

State Programs: States intending to use federal funds for the establishment or expansion of adult education programs, through private, nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions, must consult the appropriate LEA and allow it the opportunity to comment. These programs can: enable participants to acquire basic educational skills necessary for literate functioning; provide participants with sufficient basic education to enable them to benefit from job training and retraining programs and to obtain and retain productive employment; and enable participants to continue their education to at least a secondary school level.

Included in adult education improvement efforts are programs for corrections education and education for other institutionalized individuals. These programs will have a special emphasis on reading, writing, vocabulary, and arithmetic.

Funds are also provided for workplace literacy and English literacy grants. Under this program demonstration grants can be made to exemplary education partnerships (among business, industry, labor organizations, or private industry councils, and state and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education or schools) for workplace literacy.

National Programs: At the national level, grants can be authorized to states and local eligible recipients (same as above) to support planning, development, and evaluation. States and local eligible recipients can also receive grants to train adult volunteers, especially the elderly, to participate as tutors in local adult education programs.

State Contact: Ray Eberhard, Administrator
SDE, Adult Education Unit
(916) 322-2175

Federal Contact: USDE, Adult Education Division
(202) 732-2270

Special Programs

Fund for the Improvement of Schools and Teaching (FIRST)

Under FIRST, competitive grants are made to state and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, and individual schools to improve the performance of elementary and secondary school students and teachers. Included in these activities are: helping at-risk children meet higher educational standards; providing incentives for improved performance; strengthening school leadership and teaching; and promoting closer ties between schools and other local community and an institution of higher education as well as among teachers, administrators, and families.

Through FIRST, demonstration grants are available to eligible LEAs to develop and implement family-school partnership activities. These activities should be designed to: support the efforts of families working with their children, at home, to attain instructional objectives and instill positive attitudes about education; train families, teachers, and other staff personnel to work effectively in building an educational partnership between school and home; and evaluate the effectiveness of current activities, including existing barriers which hinder greater participation in meeting the goals of family-school educational partnerships.

State
Contact: Fred Tempes, Director
SDE, Instructional Support Services Division
(916) 322-3069

Federal
Contact: USDE, FIRST Program
(202) 357-6496

Leadership in Educational Administration (LEAD)

The program supports the operation of one training and assistance center in each state for upgrading the leadership skills of elementary and secondary school administrators.

The projects will address the issues of leadership, management, problem-solving, instructional analysis, student discipline, and time-management skills.

State
Contact: Fred Tempes, Director
SDE, Instructional Support Services Division
(916) 322-3069

Federal
Contact: USDE, Programs for the Improvement of Practice
(202) 357-6116

Women's Educational Equity

The purpose of this program is to provide financial assistance for educational equity for women and girls who suffer multiple discrimination, bias, or stereotyping based on sex and or race, ethnic origin, disability, or age. Funds, including grants and contracts, are available to: public agencies; private, nonprofit agencies; organizations; and institutions, including student and community groups and individuals. These funds are to be used for demonstration, developmental, and dissemination activities at all levels of education, including preschool, elementary and secondary education, higher education, and adult education.

State
Contact: Zel Solomon, Administrator
SDE, Curriculum Services Unit
(916) 322-4040

Federal
Contact: USDE, Women's Educational Equity Act Program
(202) 732-4351

Christa McAuliffe Fellowships

The fellowship awards encourage and enable outstanding teachers to continue their education or to develop educational projects and programs. The recipients are selected by a statewide panel. All recipients are required to return to a teaching position in their current school district (or private school) for at least two years after receiving a fellowship award.

State
Contact: Peter Mehas, Advisor on Education
Governor's Office
(916) 323-0611

Federal
Contact: USDE, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
(202) 732-4659

Funds for Innovation in Education

Funds support projects to identify and disseminate innovative educational approaches, including programs for educational technology, computer-based education, and comprehensive school health education.

State
Contact: Frank Wallace, Consultant
SDE, Educational Technology Office
(916) 445-5065

Federal
Contact: USDE, Funds for Innovation in Education Program
(202) 357-6496

Jacob K. Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education

Funds support projects designed to identify and meet the special educational needs of gifted and talented students (children and youth with high-performance capability in areas such as intellectual, creative, artistic, or leadership capacity) and a national center for research and development in the education of gifted and talented children. Economically disadvantaged students must be included among those to be served.

State
Contact: Barbara Brandes, Manager
SDE, Office of Special Programs
(916) 323-6148

Federal
Contact: USDE, Higher Education Program Services
(202) 732-4415

Department of Agriculture

Food and Nutrition Service

The child nutrition programs provide cash and/or commodity subsidies to schools for the preparation and serving of meals to children.

Child Nutrition Programs

School Lunch Program: The School Lunch Program is available to all public and some nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools and any public or nonprofit child-care institution that meets specific requirements.

Schools which participate in the School Lunch Program must agree to: serve lunches which meet minimum nutritional requirements prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture (Secretary); serve meals without cost or at a reduced cost to children who were determined by local school authorities to be unable to pay the full cost of lunch (according to income guidelines prescribed by the Secretary, certain children are eligible for free and reduced price meals; all children in the AFDC program or whose parents or guardians are food stamp recipients are automatically eligible for free meals); make no discrimination against any child because of inability to pay the full price of lunch; operate on a nonprofit basis; utilize foods declared by the Secretary as being in abundance; utilize free commodities as donated by the Secretary; and maintain records of receipts and expenditures and submit reports to the state agency as required.

School Breakfast Program: Funds are used to provide breakfast to children who might otherwise not eat a morning meal. Schools which are designated as "specially needy" can apply for extra funds. For schools to qualify in this category, they must serve at least 40 percent of their lunches free or at a reduced price or be required by their state to serve breakfast.

Special Milk Program: The program subsidizes milk (half-pints) to schools and institutions that do not participate in other federal food assistance programs.

Commodities Distribution Program: The program provides assistance to schools participating in the school lunch and/or school breakfast programs in the form of commodities (including: fruit, vegetables, meat, poultry, cereal, shortening, and oil products) or cash in lieu of commodities.

The Child Care Food Program: The program provides supplemental reimbursement to organizations which serve lunch, breakfast, supper, and snacks to children in nonresidential child-care facilities, including day care homes.

State
Contact: Maria Balakshin, Director
SDE, Child Nutrition and Food Distribution Division
(916) 322-2187

Federal
Contact: United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Child Nutrition Division
(202) 756-3052

Department of Labor

Job Training Partnership Act

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) provides funds for job training of economically disadvantaged youths and unskilled adults to prepare them for entry into the labor force. The distribution of funds, from the Department of Labor to states, is based on the number of unemployed individuals residing in Service Delivery Areas.

The portion alloted to the State Department of Education (8%), through the Governor's Discretionary Fund, is known as the State Education Coordination and Grants (SECG) funds. These funds (SECG) are used for education coordination to provide education services to California's Greater Avenues for Independence (GAIN) clients (basic education, general education degree, English as a second language); to meet local needs (literacy training, dropout prevention and re-enrollment services); and to meet other statewide educational priorities (in-service training, innovative programs, demonstration sites, development of new programs, and administration).

The target populations, or groups, for SECG funds include: AFDC/GAIN eligible clients; high risk youth and unemployed adults needing literacy training and basic education skills to become employable; and teachers (in-service training) working with the above individuals.

State
Contact: Robert Evans, Education Administrator
SDE, Employment Preparation Unit
(916) 322-5050

Federal
Contact: United States Department of Labor
Office of Job Training Programs
(202) 535-0236

Department of Health and Human Services

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Education and Prevention

The allotted funds will establish education and information programs to prevent and reduce exposure to and the transmission of AIDS. Any such program must include information about the harmful effects of promiscuous sexual activity and intravenous (IV) substance abuse and the benefits of abstinence from these activities in preventing and reducing the exposure to AIDS.

Education and Information Programs

Formula grant funds are allotted to states to: develop, establish, and conduct public information activities relating to the prevention and diagnosis of AIDS; conduct activities to reduce risks relating to AIDS through research and demonstration projects; provide technical assistance to public and nonprofit private entities, schools, and employers to develop AIDS information programs (including allied health professionals); and conduct appropriate programs for educating school-aged children on AIDS.

The state may also make grants to public entities and nonprofit private entities to develop, establish, and expand programs for education and activities aimed at reducing the risk of contamination among individuals at increased risk of infection, with preference given to programs in areas with significant evidence of infection. None of these funds may be used to promote or encourage homosexual or heterosexual activity or IV substance abuse.

National Information Programs

The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Centers for Disease Control, may establish a national clearinghouse to develop and obtain educational materials, model curricula, and methods directed toward reducing the transmission of AIDS; provide instruction and support for individuals who carry out AIDS education and activities; and evaluate the materials, curriculum, and methods effectiveness in preventing infection with the etiologic agent of AIDS. The Secretary is required to provide for a 24-hour toll-free telephone hotline to provide information and respond to queries from the public on AIDS.

Discretionary grants are also available for public information campaigns for the development and delivery of public service announcements and paid advertising messages that warn individuals about activities which increase the risk of infection with the AIDS etiologic agent. The priority for these grants will be given to entities with the ability to disseminate information rapidly.

State
Contact: Robert Ryan, Administrator
SDE, Critical Health Initiatives Unit
(916) 322-4018

Federal
Contact: United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
Centers for Disease Control
Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
(404) 639-3824

Environmental Protection Agency

Hazardous Substance Control

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides assistance to state and local educational agencies to reduce and/or eliminate the hazards of asbestos, lead, and radon within schools.

--Asbestos is an incombustible, chemical-resistant fibrous mineral found in acoustical plaster, fireproofing, textiles, wallboard, ceiling tiles, floor tiles, thermal insulation, and various other building materials. When asbestos fibers are inhaled, they may cause the disease asbestosis, which may lead to lung cancer. Asbestos also causes cancer of the esophagus, stomach, abdominal lining, colon, and other organs.

--Lead is a metallic element which accumulates in various body tissues and may cause anemia, kidney damage, and reduced mental performance. Children can ingest lead from contaminated water.

--Radon is a colorless, odorless, radioactive, gaseous element which is produced by the disintegration of radium in air, water, soil, and other media. Radon and its short-lived decay products are carcinogenic, primarily affecting the lungs.

Asbestos: The most recent amendment to the Toxic Substances Control Act established the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act. Under the Act both loan and grant funds are available to LEAs with serious asbestos hazards and financial need. The Act has set specific requirements for the abatement of asbestos in schools. LEAs are required to: provide asbestos-awareness training to maintenance and custodial workers, use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) accredited persons to conduct inspections, and develop management plans for asbestos containing material in all school buildings.

Lead: Through the Lead Contamination Control Act, grants are made available to states to reimburse LEAs for: testing lead levels in school water supplies, carrying out remedial action programs for contaminated water supplies, and regulating lead levels in drinking water systems, particularly water coolers.

Radon: To assist states in the development and implementation of programs for the assessment and mitigation of radon, the governor of a state may apply (yearly) to EPA for grant funds. Eligible activities under grant funds include: a survey of radon levels (public school buildings, etc.) and development of public information materials on radon assessment and reduction, along with a data storage and management system on radon occurrence, levels, and other programs.

State
Contact: Michael Chambers, AIA, Senior Architect
SDE, School Facilities Planning Division
(916) 322-2482

Federal
Contact: United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Office of Toxic Substances
(202) 382-3790

APPROPRIATIONS PER PROGRAM

1990 Fiscal Year Congressional Appropriation

Program (Dollars in Millions)	FY'89 Congr. Approp.	--Impact on California * -- FY'89 Congr. Approp.	Notes
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Chapter 1	4570.2	488.0	[1]+
Chapter 1 LEA Grants	3853.2	387.1	[1]+
Chapter 1 Concentr. Grants	172.9	20.3	[1,2]
Ch 1 Pvt. Sch. Capital Exp.	19.8	2.2	[1,3]
Chapter 1 Migrant	271.7	90.6	[1]+
Chapter 1Handicapped	148.2	1.3	[1]+
Chapter 1 Negl./Delinquent	31.8	2.9	[1]+
Chapter 1 State Admin.	40.5	4.1	[1]+
State Program Improvement	5.7	0.6	[1,3]
Chapter 2	463.0	46.3	[1]+
Drug-Free Schools	354.5	27.7	[1]+
Math and Science Education	137.3	8.5	[1]+
Indian Education	71.6	4.3	[1,4]#
Indian Ed Part A grants	52.7	3.9	[1,4]+
Indian Ed Parts B & C	15.8	0.1	[1,4]+
Impact Aid, total	733.1	59.4	[1]+
Impact Aid "A's"	558.2	52.2	[1]+
Impact Aid "B's"	135.4	4.5	[1]+
Magnet Schools	113.8	8.2	[1]#
Dropout Prevention Demo.	21.7	0.7	[1,3]+
Handicapped, EHA total	1986.4	182.0	[5]#
Basic State Grants	1475.5	139.2	[1]+
Preschool Grants	247.0	37.2	[1]+
Infants/Families Grants	69.9	6.0	[1]+
Early Childhood Ed. Fund	23.1	2.5	[1]+
Special Educ. Technology	4.7	0.0	[1]+
Bilingual Education	152.0	31.0	[1]#
Immigrant Education	29.8	15.4	[1]+
Refugee Education	15.8	5.1	[1]+
Vocational Education	918.4	77.4	[1]+
Adult Education	162.2	11.0	[1]+
Homeless Adult Literacy	7.1	0.5	[1]+
Women's Educational Equity	3.0	0.3	[1]+
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Child Nutrition Prgs. (*)	4874.7	535.7	[5]
School Lunch Programs	3097.8	353.5	[5]
School Breakfast	509.7	66.8	[5]
Special Milk Program (**)	19.9	1.4	[5]
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
JTPA Ed. Portion	143.0	15.0	[6]+
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
AIDS Educ. & Prevention (CDC)	379.2	43.3	[7]+
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
Asbestos Sch. Haz. Abatement	47.5	0.4	[8]+

[1] Source: U.S. Department of Education Budget Office, House & Senate Appropriations Committees.
[2] State-by state formula determination provided by Congressional Research Service.
[3] New legislation, State Distributions estimated.
[4] Indian Education Under Interior Department appropriations process.
[5] Includes only state grants and preschool incentive grants.
[6] Assumes that previous formula applying 6% of JTPA block grants to CA State Dept. ED continues.
[7] Source: U.S. Department of Helath and Human Services, House and Senate Appropriations Committees.
[8] Source: U.S. Env. Protection Agency; state grants based on school districts' need and ability to pay.

* Estimates of the impact on California were extrapolated by adjusting 1989 California figures to reflect proposed changes in federal funding levels. Figures are provided for selected major programs.
# California FY '89 estimate not available, extrapolated from prior estimated level.
+ California figures provided by California State Department of Education
(*) Proposed legislation would discontinue subsidies to upper income students in all Child Nutrition Programs and reinstate a means test in Family Day Care Homes.
(**) Proposed legislation would discontinue reimbursement for half pints served to children from households whose income exceeds 130 percent of poverty.

Prepared by the California State Department of Education, Federal Liaison Office, Washington, D.C.

FEDERAL BUDGET
AND
APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS

CONGRESSIONAL Budget Process*

The Budget Resolution

The budget process, provided in the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-344) as amended, is organized around a "concurrent resolution on the budget." The main purpose of a budget resolution is to guide and restrain Congress in its actions on various spending, revenue and debt bills.

Concurrent resolutions do not have the force of law--they are not presented to the President for his signature or veto. Consequently, Congress cannot appropriate money, impose taxes or directly limit federal expenditures by means of a budget resolution. Although a budget resolution is not a law, it touches the legislative concerns of most congressional committees.

Congress begins formulation of the budget resolution after it receives the annual budget recommendations of the President. As the budget committees review the executive budget, they also receive "views and estimates" from House and Senate committees. These formal reports are submitted by February 25, but no committee is restricted in its subsequent legislative activity by the reports' content. Indeed, inasmuch as these reports come early in the legislative session, many committees are careful not to be so specific as to prejudice future legislative options.

The budget committees conduct hearings, and they receive budget reports from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). CBO issues reports on the economy, long-term budget trends and program options. The budget committees also have before them baseline estimates that show the next year's cost of continuing current programs.

The budget committees are supposed to report the budget resolution to their respective houses in time for final approval by April 15, before the House and Senate consider appropriations, revenue, entitlement and debt legislation. However, in recent sessions of Congress, passage of the budget resolution has been a difficult matter in both the House and the Senate, with lengthy floor consideration and intense disagreement between Democrats and Republicans.

* Reprinted with permission from Research Manual for Congressional Quarterly Seminar: Congress and the Legislative Process. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1988.

Congressional Budget Timetable

On or before:	Action to be completed:
First Monday after Jan. 3	President submits budget, along with baseline estimates, to Congress for fiscal year beginning October 1.
February 15	CBO submits report to budget committees.
February 25	Committees submit views and estimates reports to budget committees.
April 1	Senate Budget Committee reports concurrent resolution on the budget.
April 15	Congress adopts concurrent resolution on the budget; reconciliation instructions usually are included in the budget resolution.
May 15	Annual appropriation bills may be considered in the House.*
June 10	House Appropriations Committee reports last annual appropriation bill.
June 15	Congress completes action on reconciliation legislation
June 30	House completes action on all annual appropriation bills.
August 25	President issues initial OMB sequestration order.
October 1	Fiscal year begins.
October 15	President issues final OMB sequestration order; cuts are effective immediately.

*After May 15, the House may consider appropriation bills even if the budget resolution has not been adopted.

Adoption of the resolution also has been slowed by House-Senate conference disputes. As a result, Congress has failed to meet the April 15 deadline in recent years.

A budget resolution is comprised of two parts. The first part deals with the budget aggregates: total revenues, total new budget authority, total outlays, the budgeted surplus or deficit, the public debt, and total direct and guaranteed loans. These aggregate levels are set forth for the coming fiscal year and the three ensuing years.

The second part of the budget resolution allocates total new budget authority and outlays among "functional" categories. Most of the functions represent major missions of the federal government; e.g., national defense, agriculture, health. The sum of the various functions must equal the total budget authority and outlays.

Most recent budget resolutions have had an additional section called a "reconciliation instruction" that directs certain committees to report changes in existing revenue or spending laws. In accordance with this instruction, the designated committees write, and Congress may pass, a reconciliation bill that makes the suggested changes.

Reconciliation Process

The Budget Act provides a "reconciliation" procedure for bringing existing tax and spending laws into conformity with levels set in the budget resolution. Under this procedure, Congress instructs designated committees to report legislation changing existing law to adjust revenues and expenditures by certain amounts. Reconciliation bills also are known as "deficit-reduction" bills.

The committees are notified that they must make the changes through a "reconciliation instruction," which is provided in the budget resolution. A reconciliation instruction has three components: (1) it designates which committees (or committee) must report legislation; (2) it specifies the amounts by which existing law is to be changed; and (3) it provides a deadline by which the legislation is to be reported. The reconciliation instruction does not mention which laws or programs are to be changed, though the budget committees sometimes make recommendations for changes in the reports accompanying the budget resolution. A committee has discretion to decide on the changes to be reported. It does not have to make the changes recommended or assumed by the budget committees.

When more than one committee in the House or Senate is subject to reconciliation (which is normally the case), the legislative proposals are consolidated by the budget committees into an omnibus "reconciliation bill." The budget committees cannot alter substantively the legislation reported by the committees of jurisdiction. However, sometimes the budget committees, working with the leadership, develop alternatives to the committee recommendations (the alternatives are offered as floor amendments) in order to achieve greater compliance with reconciliation directives.

Reconciliation instructions have been included in most budget resolutions since fiscal year 1981. Politically difficult cuts in entitlement programs, such as Medicare and AFDC, are made through the reconciliation process. (However, the reconciliation process cannot be used to cut Social Security.) Although reconciliation has been used since 1980, it is still an evolving process, and the procedures

used in one year may differ from those applied the next.

Action on reconciliation legislation is supposed to be completed by June 15.

Authorization and Appropriation Bills

Congress passes a budget resolution to get an idea of how much money might be spent on various programs, how much savings should be made through the reconciliation process and how much new revenue is required. But before any money from the U.S. Treasury can be drawn and spent, there is a two-step procedure that occurs in Congress: the passage of an authorization bill and the passage of an appropriation bill.

An authorization bill is a regular House (H.R.) or Senate (S.) bill that sets up or continues a federal program or agency. It specifies a program or agency's purposes and conduct. This type of bill usually puts a ceiling on money that can be used to finance a program or agency and limits the number of years for which the money is available.

Authorization bills are reported from House and Senate committees with legislative authority; i.e., those committees with authority under the House and Senate rules to report legislation to their respective parent bodies. For example, the House and Senate Agriculture committees have legislative authority and report authorization bills to the House and Senate. The House Select Aging Committee does not have legislative authority and cannot report any legislation to the House. An authorization bill must be passed by the full House and Senate and signed by the President.

Before money from the Treasury can be spent, Congress must pass an appropriation bill providing the money approved in one or more authorization bills. The Constitution states, "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law(.)"

An appropriation bill also is a regular House or Senate bill and is called an appropriation bill because it contains language for that purpose. In both chambers, the appropriations committees report appropriation bills. Each committee currently has 13 subcommittees, each with jurisdiction over one of the 13 regular appropriations bills. By custom, appropriation bills originate in the House. Like authorization bills, appropriation bills must be passed by the full House and Senate and signed by the President.

An appropriation bill need not appropriate all--or any--of the money permitted under an authorization bill. However, the amount specified in an authorization is the maximum that Congress may appropriate in subsequent legislation. When an authorization does not specify an amount, Congress may appropriate any amount.

Although the Constitution provides that Congress must pass appropriation bills before federal funds can be spent, neither the Constitution nor federal law requires that authorization bills be passed. The requirement for authorization bills is contained in the rules of the House and Senate.

Although the rules of the House bar the consideration of unauthorized appropriations, this prohibition is often waived in the "special rules" adopted by the House to govern consideration of individual appropriation bills when they reach the House floor. The Senate's rules with respect to unauthorized appropriations are less restrictive.

Appropriations made without prior authorization are valid, and the funds provided are available for obligation unless the appropriation expressly is made contingent on a subsequent authorization.

Congress no longer requires that authorizations be reported by a specific date, but it is expected that committees would report authorizations, and floor action would take place, early in the session (generally in the spring and summer) before appropriation bills are considered. In addition to issuing the actual authorization bill, the committee also issues a report on the authorization bill that contains five-year advisory cost estimates prepared by the Congressional Budget Office.

Congress may not consider appropriation bills before it has adopted the budget resolution for a fiscal year. However, if Congress does not adopt a budget resolution by May 15, it is in order to consider appropriation bills after this date. Appropriation bills are considered individually on the floor of each chamber. The appropriations committees file reports to accompany each of the 13 bills. These reports contain more detailed information than the bills themselves.

Appropriation bills are supposed to be passed by the beginning of the new fiscal year, October 1. But, when regular appropriation bills have not been enacted, Congress provides interim funding through a "continuing resolution." A continuing resolution has the same legal effect as a regular appropriation though it might not specify a spending level for each program or account concerned. However, in recent years continuing resolutions have been used as a giant funding bill; entire appropriation bills are packaged into one omnibus appropriations measure. It would be difficult for the President to veto such a measure. As a result, the omnibus continuing resolution has become an attractive vehicle for other, non-budget-related legislation. For fiscal year 1989, Congress was able to pass all 13 appropriations bills by October 1, for the first time since 1976. The future role of continuing resolutions, therefore, is uncertain at this time.

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit Reduction Act

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended (commonly called the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act) has set up procedures to balance the federal budget by 1993. The act has established annual maximum deficit targets and mandated across-the-board cuts (or "sequestration") if the deficit goals are not achieved through regular budget actions (such as reconciliation).

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) must determine the amount and percentage of the required reduction to bring the budget in line with the deficit targets set up in Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. Each year, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and, five days later, OMB issue reports on the size of the estimated deficit for the coming fiscal year, the amount that federal spending must be reduced to reach the deficit target for the year, and the uniform percentage by which program accounts must be reduced to achieve the required reduction.

OMB is required to "give due regard" to the CBO report and to explain differences between its report and CBO's. The two agencies would have to observe specific restrictions on economic and technical assumptions used in making deficit estimates and on distribution of the percentage cuts.

OMB's report is to set forth the amount of reduction to be made in each nondefense account and in each defense program, project and activity. The total reduction is to be divided equally between defense and nondefense programs. Except for programs with special rules, equal percentage reductions are to be made within each of these categories so that all defense programs are reduced by a uniform percentage, and nondefense programs are reduced by their own uniform percentage.

The President twice issues the OMB report as an order making the spending cuts. The first (or initial) order, issued August 25, temporarily halts spending. If legislation is not enacted after the first order to meet the deficit target by other means, CBO and OMB again, report and the second (or final) OMB report, issued by the President on October 15, makes the spending cuts permanent. The second version reflects savings made in the interim and must be based on the same economic and technical assumptions as the first report (so that the projected deficit would change only because of legislative action and not because of changes in the economy.) Once the final order is issued, the cuts become effective immediately. Both of the President's sequestration orders must be issued even if no reductions are required (the orders would so state).

However, Congress has retained the opportunity to authorize changes or cancellation of the final order. A joint resolution may be introduced requiring the President to modify the most recent sequestration order, including modifications that effectively cancel it. The joint resolution, which must be introduced within 10 days after the final OMB report is issued, would be considered under expedited procedures (it is not referred to any committee) and is amendable.

A number of programs (including interest payments on the national debt, Social Security, veterans' compensation and pensions, Medicaid, AFDC, SSI, WIC, and food stamps) are not subject to sequestration. In addition, certain programs are subject to limited sequestration. (Sequestration orders are printed in the Federal Register.)

Because the deficit reduction targets mandated by Gramm-Rudman often involve politically unpopular budget cuts, Congress has "fixed" the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act since its original enactment in 1985. The "fix" has made changes in the sequestration procedures as well as in the dates and amount of money involved in reaching the deficit target. It is quite possible that Congress will again fix Gramm-Rudman, either to extend the dates and the deficit targets or to change budget procedures.

Impoundments

Impoundments, in the form of rescissions or deferrals, are used by the President to block funds appropriated by Congress. The Impoundment Control Act of 1974, Title X of the Budget Act,

established a procedure for congressional review of impoundments. It distinguished between rescissions and deferrals and applied different disapproval procedures to each.

Rescissions are proposed when the President does not anticipate a future need for specific funds. The President will ask Congress to repeal an appropriation or other form of budget authority. Congress may rescind all, part or none of the amount proposed by the President. Unless Congress approves the rescission within a 45-day period, as defined by the Budget Act, the President must release the impounded funds so the funds will be available for obligation. The President is not allowed to submit a second rescission proposal.

The President proposes a deferral when he anticipates future, but not current, use of specific funds. The point of a deferral is to delay the use of specific funds. However, the President may not defer funds for policy reasons, only for routine management reasons (such as unanticipated delays in federal construction projects). The President may not propose a deferral for a period of time beyond the end of the fiscal year, nor may he propose a deferral which would cause the funds to lapse.

Deferrals continue in effect unless they are disapproved by Congress. However, the status of deferrals is uncertain at this time. The Impoundment Control Act provided that either the House or Senate could vote to cancel a deferral by adopting an "impoundment resolution." After a chamber adopts the impoundment resolution, the President is required to release deferred funds. But, the Supreme Court has ruled that all legislative vetoes are unconstitutional (the impoundment resolution amounts to a legislative veto). The impoundment resolution process has been modified by Congress so that now the only way Congress can overturn a deferral is by law, passed by both chambers and signed by the President, or passed over his veto.

Duties and Functions of Budget Process Participants

The President

- Establishes executive budget policy and submits budget to Congress
- Submits supplemental requests, budget amendments and budget updates to Congress
- Signs or vetoes revenue, authorization, appropriation and other budget-related legislation
- Notifies Congress of proposed rescissions and deferrals
- If necessary, issues sequestration order to cancel budgetary resources

Limitations

- Must release funds when Congress fails to approve rescission or when a deferral is overturned
- Must submit a budget consistent with deficit amounts allowed under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act

Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

- Operates executive budget system and advises President on budget issues
- Issues planning targets and budget "marks" to agencies
- Prepares budget options and recommendations for the President
- Reviews proposed legislation and testimony to determine whether it is in accord with the President's budget
- Sets personnel limits for federal agencies
- Apportions funds and oversees execution of the budget
- Conducts management activities to improve efficiency of federal expenditures
- Issues report on prospective deficit

Spending Agencies

- Submit budget requests to OMB; appeal to the President for more funds
- Justify the President's budget recommendations before congressional committees
- Request apportionment from OMB and allot funds among subunits
- Maintain systems of internal control
- Obligate funds and pre-audit expenditures

Limitations

- May not incur obligations or expenditures in excess of appropriations or apportionments

- Must follow applicable rules (if any) in reprogramming funds

General Accounting Office*

- Approves agency accounting systems
- Reviews deferrals and rescissions to determine whether they have been properly reported, and funds released as required
- Audits operations of federal agencies
- Issues legal opinions concerning the use of funds
- Settles claims and collects debts involving appeals of agency actions and certain questions of law
- Evaluates programs and develops methods for assessment the effectiveness of expenditures

*Some GAO functions are executive or judicial in nature.

Authorizing Committees

- Report authorizing and entitlement legislation
- Oversee executive agencies
- Submit views and estimates on matters in their jurisdiction
- Recommend changes in laws pursuant to reconciliation instructions
- Include CBO cost estimates in report accompanying their legislation

Limitations

- New contract and borrowing authority can be effective only as provided in appropriations.
- New entitlement cannot take effect before next fiscal year.

Appropriations Committees

- Report regular, supplemental and continuing appropriations bills
- Review proposed rescissions and deferrals
- Submit views and estimates on federal expenditures
- Establish rules for reprogramming
- Establish account structure for federal agencies

Limitations

- Appropriations cannot exceed totals in budget resolution (except in House if within discretionary allocation) or subdivisions by subcommittee.

Revenue Committees

- Jurisdiction over all tax legislation
- Jurisdiction over public debt, Social Security and certain other entitlements
- Submit views and estimates on matters in their jurisdiction
- Recommend changes in laws pursuant to reconciliation instructions

Limitations

- Legislation cannot cause revenues to fall below level in budget resolution.

Budget Committees

- Report budget resolution
- Draft reconciliation instructions and compile reconciliation bill
- Allocate new budget authority, outlays and new entitlement and credit authority to committees
- Monitor budget and advise Congress on its status

Limitations

- Cannot alter recommendations made by committees for reconciliation
- Does not specify programs or tax expenditures in budget resolution

Congressional Budget Office (CBO)

- Issues annual reports on budget and economy, including five-year budget projections
- Estimates five-year costs of reported bills
- Maintains database for "scorekeeping" of the status of the congressional budget
- Constructs "current policy" baseline
- Assists the budget, tax, appropriations and other committees
- Issues reports to OMB on the prospective deficit

Limitations

- Cannot take partisan positions on issues

CONGRESSIONAL MEMBERS AND COMMITTEES

CONGRESSIONAL MEMBERS AND COMMITTEES

The California Delegation and Staff Contact Roster contains all representatives and senators and their current education contact. A more specific description of both senators follows the California congressional district map. The remainder of the section contains a description of legislative committees involved in education issues and policy.

A description of your congressional representatives can be found in any Congressional Yellow Book or may be requested through the Federal Liaison Office at (916) 324-7319.

The California congressional district map, senator descriptions, and committee descriptions are reprinted with permission of the Congressional Yellow Book, Washington, D.C. 20004.

California Delegation and Staff Contact Roster -- 101st Congress

House of Representatives

Democracts	District	Education Contact	Phone (202) 225-	Room
Anderson, Glenn	32/Long Beach	Sue Olmstead	6676	2329
Bates, Jim	44/San Diego	Richard Meyers	5452	224
Beilenson, Tony	23/Los Angeles	Kaye Davis	5911	1025
Berman, Howard	26/Van Nuys	Michael Powell	4695	137
Bosco, Doug	1/Santa Rosa	Sally Galvin	3311	225
Boxer, Barbara	6/San Francisco	Rebecca Rozen	5161	307
Brown, George	36/Colton	Cheryl Mendonsa	6161	2188
Coelho, Tony	15/Fresno	Cynthia Folcarelli	6131	403
Dellums, Ronald	8/Oakland	George Withers	2661	2136
Dixon, Julian	28/Inglewood	Jodi Leslie	7084	2400
Dymally, Mervyn	31/Compton	Marina Dini	5425	1717
Edwards, Don	10/San Jose	Sean Morley	3072	2307
Fazio, Vic	4/Sacramento	Susan Gutenberg	5716	2113
Hawkins, Augustus	29/Los Angeles	Barbara Dandridge	2201	2371
Lantos, Tom	11/San Mateo	Rebecca Davis	3531	1526
Lehman, Richard	18/Stockton	Janice Morris	4540	1319
Levine, Mel	27/Los Angeles	Patty Ellison	6451	132
Martinez, Marty	30/Rosemead	Jeff Rodamar	5464	240
Matsui, Robert	3/Sacramento	Matt Hamill	7163	2419
Miller, George	7/Pleasant Hill	Diane Shust	2095	2228
Mineta, Norman	13/San Jose	Suzanne Sullivan	2631	2350
Panetta, Leon	16/Monterey	Alan Cohen	2861	339
Pelosi, Nancy	5/San Francisco	Craig Middleton	4965	1005
Roybal, Edward	25/Los Angeles	Jorge Lambrinos	6235	2211
Stark, Fortney	9/Hayward	Mary Popit	5065	1125

Democracts (cont.)	District	Education Contact	(202) Phone 225-	Room
Torres, Edward	34/Norwalk	Fran McPoland	5256	1740
Waxman, Henry	24/Los Angeles	Pat Delgado	3976	2418
Republicans				
Campbell, Thomas	12/Sunnyvale	Jill Addison	5411	1730
Cox, Christopher	40/Newport	vacancy	5611	510
Dannemeyer, William	39/Fullerton	Mark Benhard	4111	2351
Dornan, Robert	38/Santa Clara	Joe Eule	2965	301
Dreier, David	33/Covina	Kelly Crosby	2305	411
Gallegly, Elton	21/Chatsworth	Don Gilchrest	5811	107
Herger, Wally	2/Chico	Carter Cornick	3076	1108
Hunter, Duncan	45/Nat'l. City	Pat Buechner	5672	133
Lagomarsino, Robt.	19/Santa Barbara	Veronica Crowe	3601	2332
Lewis, Jerry	35/Redlands	Christina Popolo	5861	2312
Lowery, Bill	41/San Diego	Jean Gingras	3201	2433
McCandless, Alfred	37/Riverside	Monte Tripp	5330	435
Moorhead, Carlos	22/Glendale	Carolyn Johnston	4176	2346
Packard, Ron	43/Carlsbad	Kathy Coffman	3906	316
Pashayan, Charles	17/Fresno	Carl Kress	3341	203
Rohrabacher, Dana	42/Long Beach	Lisa Bierer	2415	1017
Shumway, Norman	14/Stockton	Renee Bryce	2511	1203
Thomas, William	20/Bakersfield	Lynn Harloe	2915	2402
Senate			(202) 224-	
Cranston, Alan (D)	Gary Aldridge		8134	SH-112
Wilson, Pete (R)	Karen Strickland		3841	SH-720

House Office Buildings:
3-digit Nos. - Cannon H.O.B.
4-digit Nos. beg. with 1 - Longworth H.O.B.
4-digit Nos. beg. with 2 - Rayburn H.O.B.

Senate Office Buildings:
SD - Dirksen S.O.B.
SH - Hart S.O.B.
SR - Russell S.O.B.

California Congressional District Map

SENATORS

Alan Cranston
Pete Wilson

REPRESENTATIVES BY DISTRICTS

1. Douglas H. Bosco
2. *Wally Herger*
3. Robert T. Matsui
4. Vic Fazio
5. Nancy Pelosi
6. Barbara Boxer
7. George Miller
8. Ronald V. Dellums
9. Fortney H. (Pete) Stark
10. Don Edwards
11. Tom Lantos
12. *Tom Campbell*
13. Norman Y. Mineta
14. *Norman D. Shumway*
15. Tony Coelho
16. Leon E. Panetta
17. *Charles Pashayan, Jr.*
18. Richard H. Lehman
19. *Robert J. Lagomarsino*
20. *William M. Thomas*
21. *Elton Gallegly*
22. *Carlos J. Moorhead*
23. Anthony C. Beilenson
24. Henry A. Waxman
25. Edward R. Roybal
26. Howard L. Berman
27. Mel Levine
28. Julian C. Dixon
29. Augustus F. Hawkins
30. Matthew G. Martinez
31. Mervyn M. Dymally
32. Glenn M. Anderson
33. *David Dreier*
34. Esteban Edward Torres
35. *Jerry Lewis*
36. George E. Brown, Jr.
37. *Al McCandless*
38. *Robert K. Dornan*
39. *William E. Dannemeyer*
40. *C. Christopher Cox*
41. *Bill Lowery*
42. *Dana Rohrabacher*
43. *Ron Packard*
44. Jim Bates
45. *Duncan L. Hunter*

Senator Cranston

D—California
Reelection Year: 1992

Began Service: 1969

SH-112 Hart Senate
Office Building
Washington, DC
20510-0501

(202) **224-3553**

BIOGRAPHICAL
Born: 6/19/14
Home: Los Angeles
Educ.: B.A., Stanford U.
Prof.: Journalist; Real Estate Exec.
Rel.: Protestant

KEY STAFF AIDES

Name	Position	Legislative Responsibility
Roy Greenaway	Admin. Asst.	
Jan Mueller	Admin. Coord.	
Jadine Nielsen (415-556-8440)	Calif. State Dir.	
Murray Flander	Press Secy.	
Victoria Lion	Asst. Press Secy.	
Mary Lou McNeely	Exec. Asst. (Appts.)	
Lois Hart	Office Mgr.	
Susanne Martinez	Legis. Counsel	
Gary Aldridge	Legis. Asst.	Education, Wildlife/Fisheries, Arts, Nutrition, Labor
Regina Genton	Legis. Asst.	Defense, Intelligence
Kathy Files Lacey	Legis. Asst.	Agriculture, Land Use/Natural Resources/ Water Projects/Outer Continental Shelf
Marian Rodriguez	Legis. Asst.	Commerce, Telecommunications, Judiciary, Air Pollution, Governmental Affairs
Clare Thorne	Legis. Asst.	Energy, Transportation, Insurance
Gerry Warburg	Legis. Asst.	Foreign/Defense Policy
Asha Jaini	Assoc. Legis. Asst.	Human Development/Services, Women, Children, Senior Citizens, Legal Services, Native Americans
Barbara Masters	Assoc. Legis. Asst.	Health/Handicapped
Dan Rich	Assoc. Legis. Asst.	Budget, Taxes, Trade, Economy
Ken Rogers	Projs. Dir.	

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Committee	Subcommittee(s)
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	Housing and Urban Affairs, *Chairman* • Securities
Foreign Relations	East Asian and Pacific Affairs, *Chairman* • African Affairs • Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs
Veterans' Affairs, *Chairman*	No Subcommittees
Intelligence (Select)	No Subcommittees

OTHER POSITIONS

Senate Majority Whip • Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, *Co-Chairman* • Senate Democratic Conference, *Whip* • Senate Democratic Steering Committee • Senate Democratic Policy Committee, *ex officio* • Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus • Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future, Advisory Committee • Senate Footwear Caucus • Senate Steel Caucus • Senate Caucus on North American Trade • Senate Tourism Caucus • Concerned Senators for the Arts • Senate Border Caucus • Senate Children's Caucus • Senate Human Rights Caucus • Senate Wine Caucus, *Founder* • Senate Coal Caucus

STATE OFFICES

1390 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94102 . . . . . (415) 556-8440
5757 W. Century Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90045 . . . . . (213) 215-2186
Suite 5-S-31, 880 Front St., San Diego, CA 92188 . . . . . (619) 557-5014

Senator Wilson

R—California
Reelection Year: 1994

Began Service: 1983

SH-720 Hart Senate
Office Building
Washington, DC
20510-0502

(202) **224-3841**

BIOGRAPHICAL
Born: 8/23/33
Home: San Diego
Educ.: B.A., Yale U.;
J.D., U. of Cal.
(Berkeley)
Prof.: Attorney
Rel.: Protestant

KEY STAFF AIDES

Name	Position	Legislative Responsibility
Bob White (224-5415)	Admin. Asst.	
Mike Wootton (213-209-6765)	S'n. Calif. Dir.	
Bill Livingstone*	Press Secy.	
Lynda Royster*	Dep. Press Secy.	
Andrew Poat (224-2003)	Exec. Asst.	
Suzie Nakasian (224-9627)	Exec. Asst./Spec. Projs. Dir.	
Bobbie Dono (224-2003)	Exec. Asst./Office Mgr.	
Dixon Arnett (224-9646)	Legis. Dir.	
Ira H. Goldman**	Legis. Asst./Counsel	Finance, Commerce, Judiciary, Trade
Mark Albrecht**	Legis. Asst.	Armed Services/Foreign Relations, National Security
Jim Burroughs (224-5422)	Legis. Asst.	Environment/Natural Resources/Energy
Larry Goldzband (224-5423)	Legis. Asst.	Small Business, Transportation, Budget, Mass Transit, SEC, Banking
Kerry Leavitt	Legis. Asst.	Health, Aging/Social Security
Alexander S. Mathews**	Legis. Asst.	Agriculture, Nutrition
Karen Strickland (224-5423)	Legis. Asst.	Education, Women's Issues, Handicapped
David Wetmore (224-5423)	Legis. Asst./ Intergovt'l. Affairs	California Projects, Housing, Immigration
Linda Ulrich (224-2003)	Scheduling Asst.	
Margo Reid (224-2003)	Pers. Asst. to Senator	
Alison Elsner (224-9610)	Pers. Asst. to Admin. Asst.	
Christopher Holben (224-0590)	Spec. Asst.	
Julie Justus (224-9627)	Spec.Asst./Calif. Liaison	

* Phone number is 224- 9652

** Phone number is 224-5424

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Committee	Subcommittee(s)
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	Agricultural Research and General Legislation, *Ranking Minority Member* • Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices • Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Product Promotion
Armed Services	Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense, *Ranking Minority Member* • Manpower and Personnel • Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence
Governmental Affairs	Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service • Oversight of Government Management • Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
Aging (Special)	No Subcommittees
Joint Economic Committee	Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy • Education and Health • National Security Economics

OTHER POSITIONS

Deputy Minority Whip • Senate Border Caucus • Senate Wine Caucus, *Founder* • Senate Tourism Caucus • Congressional Competitiveness Caucus • Congressional Leaders United for a Balanced Budget (CLUBB), *Senate Chairman* • Congressional Arts Caucus, Senate Membership Liaison • Senate Western Coalition • U.S. Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control • Congressional Hispanic Caucus, Honorary Member

STATE OFFICES

Federal Building, 1130 O St., Fresno, CA 93721 . . . . . (209) 487-5727
11111 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90025 . . . . . (213) 209-6765
4590 MacArthur Blvd., Newport Beach, CA 92660 . . . . . (714) 756-8820
401 B St., San Diego, CA 92101 . . . . . (619) 557-5257
2040 Ferry Bldg., San Francisco, CA 94111 . . . . . (415) 556-4307

Committees of the U.S. Senate

Note: 1. Where there are no addresses or phone numbers for subcommittees, contact full committee office. 2. Where provided by committees, facsimile (fax) numbers are included in this section.

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

SR-328A Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510 (202) **224-2035**

Jurisdiction: (1) Agricultural economics and research; (2) Agricultural extension services and experiment stations; (3) Agricultural production marketing and stabilization of prices; (4) Agriculture and agricultural commodities; (5) Animal industry and diseases; (6) Crop insurance and soil conservation; (7) Farm credit and farm security; (8) Food from fresh waters; (9) Food stamp programs; (10) Forestry and forest reserves and wilderness areas other than those created from the public domain; (11) Home economics; (12) Home nutrition; (13) Inspection of livestock, meat, and agricultural products; (14) Pests and pesticides; (15) Plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering; (16) Rural development, rural electrification, and watersheds; (17) School nutrition programs. In addition, the committee is mandated to study and review matters relating to food, nutrition, and hunger — both in the U.S. and in foreign countries — and rural affairs, and to report on these matters periodically.

Ratio: 10/9.

MAJORITY MEMBERS
Patrick J. Leahy, Vt.,
Chairman
David Pryor, Ark.
David L. Boren, Okla.
Howell T. Heflin, Ala.
Tom Harkin, Iowa
Kent Conrad, N.D.
Wyche Fowler, Jr., Ga.
Thomas A. Daschle, S.D.
Max Baucus, Mont.
J. Robert Kerrey, Neb.

MINORITY MEMBERS
Richard G. Lugar, Ind.,
Ranking Minority Member
Bob Dole, Kan.
Jesse Helms, N.C.
Thad Cochran, Miss.
Rudy Boschwitz, Minn.
Mitch McConnell, Ky.
Christopher (Kit) Bond, Mo.
Pete Wilson, Calif.
Slade Gorton, Wash.

KEY STAFF AIDES - MAJORITY
SD-647 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510 - (202) 224-5207

Staff Director Charles H. Riemenschneider . . . 224-2035
Deputy Staff Director . . . Janet Breslin
Chief Counsel . . . Jim Cubie
Deputy Chief Counsel . . . Edward Barron
Senior Counsel . . . Carolyn Brickey
Senior Counsel . . . William Gillon
Special Counsel . . . Kenneth Ackerman
Professional Staff Member For:
Agricultural Credit . . . Suzy Dittrich
Agricultural Production/Stabilization of Prices . . . Miles Goggans
Agricultural Research/General Legislation Robert Wise
Conservation/Forestry . . . DuBoise White
Domestic/Foreign Marketing & Product Promotion . . . Daniel Webber
Nutrition/Investigations Mark Halverson . . . 224-3254
Rural Development/Rural Electrification . . . Charles Penry
Chief Economist . . . Robert Young
Deputy Chief Economist . . . Tom Hebert
Press Secretary . . . Nancy Mathews
Deputy Press Secretary . . . Patrick Collins
Chief Clerk Christine Sacrone . . . 224-2035
Administrative Clerk Robert Sturm . . . 224-2035
Calendar Clerk . . . Shannon Shinn
Hearing Clerk Betsy Paul . . . 224-2035
Subcommittee Clerk Cynthia Molina . . . 224-2035
Legislative Staff Assistants . . . Patricia Coats
Laura Madden
Staff Assistants . . . Patricia Coates
Mary Kinzer . . . 224-2035
John R. Phillips
Tracey Roberts
GPO Printing Clerk . . . Donald Finch

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SR-328 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510 - (202) 224-6901

Staff Director Charles F. Conner . . . 224-0005
Counsel Thomas Clark . . . 224-6923
Economist . . . John Campbell
Professional Staff Members . . . David L. Johnson
Greg Thies
Professional Staff Members *(cont'd)*:
John Ziolkowski
Staff Assistants . . . Debbie Cohn
Brian Doerr
Debbie Schwertner . . . 224-0019

Subcommittees of the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee

Note: 1. The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member are *ex officio* members of all subcommittees of which they are not regular members.
2. Subcommittees operate through the full committee office.

NUTRITION AND INVESTIGATIONS

Jurisdiction: Legislation on or relating to food, nutrition and hunger; commodity donations; food stamps; national school lunch program; school breakfast program; summer food program for children; special milk program for children; special supplemental food program for women, infants and children; nutritional programs for the elderly; special investigations not otherwise covered by the oversight jurisdiction of other subcommittees.

MAJORITY MEMBERS
Tom Harkin,
Chairman
Wyche Fowler, Jr.
J. Robert Kerrey
David Pryor

MINORITY MEMBERS
Rudy Boschwitz,
Ranking
Bob Dole
Jesse Helms

Committee on Appropriations

S-128 Capitol Building, Washington, DC 20510 (202) **224-3471**

Jurisdiction: (1) Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government, except as provided in Senate Rule XXV(e); (2) Rescission of appropriations contained in appropriation acts (see 1 U.S.C. 105); (3) The amount of new spending authority described in sec. 401(c)(2)(A) and (B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 which is to be effective for a fiscal year; (4) New spending authority described in sec. 401(c)(2)(C) of the 1974 Congressional Budget Act provided in bills and resolutions referred to the committee under sec. 401(b)(2) of that act (but subject to the provisions of sec. 401(b)(3)).

Ratio: 16/13.

MAJORITY MEMBERS
Robert C. Byrd, W.Va.,
Chairman
Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii
Ernest F. Hollings, S.C.
J. Bennett Johnston, La.
Quentin N. Burdick, N.D.
Patrick J. Leahy, Vt.
Jim Sasser, Tenn.
Dennis DeConcini, Ariz.
Dale Bumpers, Ark.
Frank R. Lautenberg, N.J.
Tom Harkin, Iowa
Barbara A. Mikulski, Md.
Harry Reid, Nev.
Brock Adams, Wash.
Wyche Fowler, Jr., Ga.
J. Robert Kerrey, Neb.

MINORITY MEMBERS
Mark O. Hatfield, Ore.,
Ranking Minority Member
Ted Stevens, Alaska
James A. McClure, Idaho
Jake Garn, Utah
Thad Cochran, Miss.
Robert W. Kasten, Jr., Wis.
Alfonse M. D'Amato, N.Y.
Warren B. Rudman, N.H.
Arlen Specter, Pa.
Pete V. Domenici, N.M.
Charles E. Grassley, Iowa
Don Nickles, Okla.
Phil Gramm, Tex.

KEY STAFF AIDES - MAJORITY

Staff Director James H. English S-128 224-7200
Deputy Staff Director Terrence E. Sauvain SD-131 224-0338
Chief Clerk Mary A. Shields S-128 224-7292
Professional Staff Members:
Marsha Berry S-205 224-0661
John J. Conway SD-114 224-7222
Professional Staff Members *(cont'd)*:
Robert W. Putnam SD-114 224-7221
Staff Assistants:
Diana Gourlay SD-131 224-0042
Janelle Grose SD-114 224-7223
Anita J. Skadden S-128 224-2582

KEY STAFF AIDES - MINORITY

Staff Director J. Keith Kennedy SD-135 224-7335
Professional Staff Members:
Juanita Rilling SD-135 224-7251
Professional Staff Members *(cont'd)*:
Mark Walker SD-150 224-7241
Staff Assistant Debbie Rieman SD-150 224-7350

Subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee

Note: The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member are *ex officio* non-voting members of all subcommittees of which they are not regular members.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SD-186 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-7283

Jurisdiction: (1) Department of Education (except: Indian education activities); (2) Department of Health and Human Services (except: Food and Drug Administration, Indian education activities, Indian health services and facilities, Office of Consumer Affairs); (3) Department of Labor; Related Agencies; (4) ACTION (domestic programs); (5) Corporation for Public Broadcasting; (6) Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; (7) Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission; (8) National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; (9) National Council on the Handicapped; (10) National Labor Relations Board; (11) National Mediation Board; (12) Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission; (13) Prospective Payment Assessment Commission; (14) Railroad Retirement Board; (15) Soldiers' and Airmen's Home; (16) U.S. Institute of Peace.

MAJORITY MEMBERS	MINORITY MEMBERS
Tom Harkin, *Chairman*	Arlen Specter, *Ranking*
Robert C. Byrd	Mark O. Hatfield
Ernest F. Hollings	Ted Stevens
Quentin N. Burdick	Warren B. Rudman
Daniel K. Inouye	James A. McClure
Dale Bumpers	Thad Cochran
Harry Reid	Phil Gramm
Brock Adams	

KEY STAFF AIDES

Majority
Clerk J. Michael Hall 224-7288
Professional Staff Members:
Carol C. Mitchell 224-7225
Peter Rogoff 224-8154
Amy J. Schultz 224-7291
James J. Sourwine 224-7256
Staff Assistants:
Nancy Anderson 224-7270
Sandra J. Kruhm 224-7283

Minority **SD-196 DSOB**
Clerk Maureen Byrnes 224-7216
Professional Staff Members:
Craig Higgins 224-7643
Santal Manos 224-7208
Staff Assistant Dona Pate 224-7230

Committee on the Budget

SD-621 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510 (202) 224-0642

Jurisdiction: (1) To report the matters required to be reported by it under Titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; (2) To make continuing studies of the effect on budget outlays of relevant existing and proposed legislation and to report the results of such studies to the Senate on a recurring basis; (3) To request and evaluate continuing studies of tax expenditures, to devise methods of coordinating tax expenditures, policies, and programs with direct budget outlays, and to report the results of such studies to the Senate on a recurring basis; (4) To review, on a continuing basis, the conduct by the Congressional Budget Office of its functions and duties; (5) To consider impoundment legislation required to be jointly referred to it, the Appropriations Committee, and other Senate committees pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975; (6) To consider matters affecting the Congressional Budget process required to be referred to it and the Governmental Affairs Committee pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977.

Ratio: 13/10.

MAJORITY MEMBERS
Jim Sasser, Tenn.,
Chairman
Ernest F. Hollings, S.C.
J. Bennett Johnston, La.
Donald W. Riegle, Jr., Mich.
J. James Exon, Neb.
Frank R. Lautenberg, N.J.
Paul Simon, Ill.
Terry Sanford, N.C.
Timothy E. Wirth, Colo.
Wyche Fowler, Jr., Ga.
Kent Conrad, N.D.
Christopher J. Dodd, Conn.
Charles S. Robb, Va.

MINORITY MEMBERS
Pete V. Domenici, N.M.,
Ranking Minority Member
William L. Armstrong, Colo.
Rudy Boschwitz, Minn.
Steve Symms, Idaho
Charles E. Grassley, Iowa
Robert W. Kasten, Jr., Wis.
Don Nickles, Okla.
Warren B. Rudman, N.H.
Phil Gramm, Tex.
Christopher (Kit) Bond, Mo.

KEY STAFF AIDES - MAJORITY

Staff Director John Hilley 224-0553
Office Manager Michelle Edwards 224-0562
Staff Assistant Angela Nicholas 224-0530
Deputy Staff Director John Callahan 224-6854
Assistant to Deputy Director Louise Echols 224-5231
Assistant Director Budget Priorities & Review
Alan Cohen 224-0839
Senior Analyst Budget Priorities/Income
Security Jeff Colman 224-0538
Assistant Director National Security/Foreign
Affairs Doug Cook 224-0572
Senior Analyst National Defense
Randy DeValk 224-2530
Analyst for:
National Security/Foreign Affairs
Evelyn Boyd 224-6373
Science Space/Technology Phillip Kardis 224-4467
Staff Assistant Stacy AuCoin 224-0838
Assistant Director Doug Olin 224-0835
Assistant Director Financial Affairs
Gordon Stoddard 224-9547
Senior Analyst Housing/Community/
Regional Development Paul Weech 224-0532
Economist Julie Lenz 224-0559
Junior Analyst Susan Latham 224-0837
Assistant Director Physical Resources
Barbara Chow 224-0548
Senior Analyst Energy/Environment/
Natural Resources Dave Williams 224-0544
Junior Analyst Susan Ball 224-0552

Budget Issues Correspondent Rob Scholtens . . 224-8695
Assistant Director Human Resources
Kathy Deignan 224-9284
Staff Assistant Vanessa Palmer 224-0853
Economist Chuck Marr 224-0556
Chief Counsel Bill Dauster 224-3961
Counsel Agnes Bundy 224-1458
Legal Aide Rita Graf 224-0533
Communications Director Larry Stein 224-0642
Press Aide Lisa-Marie McDonald 224-0866
Director Budget Review Sue Nelson 224-0560
Senior Analyst Budget Review
Sarah Ducich 224-0561
Staff Assistant Alison Cormack 224-0563
Director/Publications Tom Foxwell 224-0647
Assistants to Director of Publications:
Alexander Green 224-0855
Buck White 224-3024
Chief Clerk Anne Willis 224-0191
Assistant Chief Clerk Beth Strader 224-0547
Staff Assistants:
Lisa Bartko 224-0646
Fletcher Martin 224-0644

KEY STAFF AIDES - MINORITY

Staff Director G. William Hoagland SD-634A 224-0769
Deputy Staff Director Carol Hartwell SD-627 . 224-0566
Special Advisor Hal Brayman SD-626 224-0543
Special Assistant Sara Malafronte SD-634B . 224-0536
Staff Assistants:
Marcella Hannah SD-626 224-2574
Carolyn Willis SD-630 224-6988
Chief Economist Gail Fosler SD-633 224-6815
Appropriations Activities Director
Carole McGuire SD-629 224-0537
Senior Analyst for:
Agriculture Bruce Blanton SD-635 224-6588
Budget Review Anne Miller SD-629 224-5398

Senior Analyst for *(cont'd)*:
Commerce & Housing Credits
Adele Obermayer SH-622 224-0571
Defense Richard Doyle SD-631 224-0529
Energy & Natural Resources Austin Smythe
SD-625 224-0539
Housing & Credit Carol Hartwell SD-631 . . 224-0566
Human Resources:
Michelle Mrdeza SD-635 224-5289
James Riccuiti SD-627 224-0564
Jeff Sanders SD-631 224-0797
International Affairs Charlie Flickner SD-
626 224-0834
Transportation & Science Bill Hughes SD-
625 224-0857
Economist/Senior Analyst for Revenues
Cheri Reidy SD-630 224-0557

Note: The Budget Committee has no subcommittees.

Committee on Labor and Human Resources

SD-428 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510 (202) **224-5375**

Jurisdiction: (1) Education, labor, health and public welfare; (2) Labor standards and labor statistics; (3) Wages and hours of labor; (4) Child labor; (5) Mediation and arbitration of labor disputes; (6) Convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce; (7) Regulation of foreign laborers; (8) Handicapped individuals; (9) Equal employment opportunity; (10) Occupational safety and health, including the welfare of miners; (11) Private pension plans; (12) Aging; (13) Railway labor and retirement; (14) Public health; (15) Arts and humanities; (16) Gallaudet College, Howard University, and Saint Elizabeths Hospital; (17) Biomedical research and development; (18) Student loans; (19) Agricultural colleges; (20) Domestic activities of the American Red Cross. The committee is also mandated to study and review matters relating to health, education and training, and public welfare, and to report thereon from time to time.

Ratio: 9/7.

MAJORITY MEMBERS
Edward M. Kennedy, Mass.,
Chairman
Claiborne Pell, R.I.
Howard M. Metzenbaum, Ohio
Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii
Christopher J. Dodd, Conn.
Paul Simon, Ill.
Tom Harkin, Iowa
Brock Adams, Wash.
Barbara A. Mikulski, Md.

MINORITY MEMBERS
Orrin G. Hatch, Utah,
Ranking Minority Member
Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Kan.
James M. Jeffords, Vt.
Dan Coats, Ind.
Strom Thurmond, S.C.
Dave Durenberger, Minn.
Thad Cochran, Miss.

KEY STAFF AIDES - MAJORITY

Staff Director/Chief Counsel Nick Littlefield . 224-5465
Secretary to Staff Director
Esther Higginbotham 224-9789
Health Office:
Staff Director David Nexon, M.D. 224-7675
Health Policy Advisers:
Stephen N. Keith, M.D. 224-5311
Mona Sarfaty, M.D. 224-7675
Chief Counsel for:
Employment Daniel K. Tarullo 224-5441
Labor John V. Harvey, Jr. 224-5441
Education Office:
Chief Education Advisor Terry W. Hartle. . 224-5501
Chief Education Counsel Amanda Broun . . 224-5501
Education Office: *(cont'd)*:
Education Counsel Shirley Sagawa 224-5501
Counsel:
Michael T. Epstein. 224-3657
Michael E. Iskowitz 224-6572
Press Secretary Paul M. Donovan 224-4781
Assistant Press Secretary Robin E. Buckley . . 224-4782
Chief Investigator Walter Sheridan 224-2143
Administrative Assistant Nadine R. Arrington 224-3656
Editor James M. Powell. 224-7657
Publications C. Paul Pinson 224-2550
Computer Systems Administrator Harry
W. Gurkin 224-7172
Staff Assistant Deborah M. Sutinen 224-5407

KEY STAFF AIDES - MINORITY

SH-835 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510 - (202) **224-6770**

Staff Director Kristine A. Iverson 224-6770
Investigator James G. Phillips. 224-9285
Health Policy Director Nancy E. Taylor 224-4433
Physicians' Adviser F. Edwin Froelich. 224-2094
Education Policy Adviser Roberta B. Dunn . . 224-2550

Subcommittees of the Labor and Human Resources Committee

Note: 1. The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member are *ex officio* members of all subcommittees of which they are not regular members.
2. Subcommittee jurisdictions are designated by title.

EDUCATION, ARTS AND HUMANITIES
SD-648 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) **224-7666**

MAJORITY MEMBERS	MINORITY MEMBERS
Claiborne Pell,	**Nancy Landon Kassebaum,**
Chairman	***Ranking***
Howard M. Metzenbaum	Thad Cochran
Spark M. Matsunaga	Orrin G. Hatch
Christopher J. Dodd	James M. Jeffords
Paul Simon	Strom Thurmond
Barbara A. Mikulski	

KEY STAFF AIDES

Majority
Staff Director . . . . . David V. Evans
Professional Staff Members . . . . . Alexander D. Crary
Sarah A. Flanagan
Ann S. Young

Minority SH-727 HSOB (202) 224-2962
Staff Director . . . . . Susan K. Hatton
Professional Staff Member . . . . . Rebecca Rogers

HANDICAPPED
SH-113 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) **224-6265**

MAJORITY MEMBERS	MINORITY MEMBERS
Tom Harkin,	**Dave Durenberger,**
Chairman	***Ranking***
Howard M. Metzenbaum	Orrin G. Hatch
Paul Simon	James M. Jeffords
Brock Adams	

KEY STAFF AIDES

Majority
Staff Director . . . . . Robert Silverstein
Legislative Assistant. . . . . Margaret Stuart
Legislative Correspondent . . . . . Katy Beh

Minority SR-154 RSOB (202) 224-3244
Staff Director . . . . . Terry L. Muilenburg
Professional Staff Members . . . . . Christopher Button
Maureen West

CHILDREN, FAMILY, DRUGS AND ALCOHOLISM
SH-639 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) **224-5630**

MAJORITY MEMBERS	MINORITY MEMBERS
Christopher J. Dodd,	**Dan Coats,**
Chairman	***Ranking***
Claiborne Pell	Orrin G. Hatch
Tom Harkin	Nancy Landon Kassebaum
Brock Adams	

KEY STAFF AIDES

Majority
Staff Director . . . . . Richard J. Tarplin
Professional Staff Members . . . . . Courtney Pasterfield
Jacquelynn Ruff

Minority SH-624 HSOB (202) 224-6211
Staff Director . . . . . Stephanie Johnson
Professional Staff Member . . . . . Dane Starbuck

Committees of the U.S. House of Representatives

Note: 1. Where there are no addresses or phone numbers for subcommittees, contact full committee office. 2. Where provided by committees, facsimile (fax) numbers are included in this section.

Committee on Agriculture

1301 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515 (202) **225-2171**

FAX: (202) 225-8510

Jurisdiction: (1) Adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves; (2) Agriculture generally; (3) Agricultural and industrial chemistry; (4) Agricultural colleges and experiment stations; (5) Agricultural economics and research; (6) Agricultural education extension services; (7) Agricultural production and marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products and commodities (not including distribution outside the United States); (8) Animal industry and diseases of animals; (9) Crop insurance and soil conservation; (10) Dairy industry; (11) Entomology and plant quarantine; (12) Extension of farm credit and farm security; (13) Forestry in general, and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain; (14) Human nutrition and home economics; (15) Inspection of livestock and meat products; (16) Plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering; (17) Rural electrification; (18) Commodities exchanges; (19) Rural development.

Ratio: 26/17.

MAJORITY MEMBERS

E (Kika) de la Garza, Tex., *Chairman*
Walter B. Jones, N.C.
George E. Brown, Jr., Calif.
Charlie Rose, N.C.
Glenn English, Okla.
Leon E. Panetta, Calif.
Jerry Huckaby, La.
Dan Glickman, Kan.
Tony Coelho, Calif.
Charles W. Stenholm, Tex.
Harold L. Volkmer, Mo.
Charles F. Hatcher, Ga.
Robin M. Tallon, S.C.
Harley O. Staggers, Jr., W.Va.
Jim Olin, Va.
Timothy J. Penny, Minn.
Richard H. Stallings, Idaho
David R. Nagle, Iowa
Jim Jontz, Ind.
Tim Johnson, S.D.
Claude Harris, Ala.
Ben Nighthorse Campbell, Colo.
Mike Espy, Miss.
Bill Sarpalius, Tex.
Roy P. Dyson, Md.
H. Martin Lancaster, N.C.

MINORITY MEMBERS

Edward R. Madigan, Ill., *Ranking Minority Member*
E. Thomas Coleman, Mo.
Ron Marlenee, Mont.
Larry J. Hopkins, Ky.
Arlan Stangeland, Minn.
Pat Roberts, Kan.
Bill Emerson, Mo.
Sid Morrison, Wash.
Steve Gunderson, Wis.
Tom Lewis, Fla.
Robert F. (Bob) Smith, Ore.
Larry Combest, Tex.
Bill Schuette, Mich.
Fred Grandy, Iowa
Wally Herger, Calif.
Clyde C. Holloway, La.
James T. Walsh, N.Y.

KEY STAFF AIDES - MAJORITY

Staff Director ..... Bert R. Pena
Deputy Staff Director ..... Dianne Powell
Counsel ..... Daniel E. Brinza
Associate Counsel ..... Fred Clark
Laverne Hubert
Press Secretary ..... James A. Davis

Hearing Clerk ..... Glenda L. Temple
Professional Staff Members ..... Anita R. Brown
Howard Conley
James Lyons
Printing Editor ..... Gerald C. DuVal

KEY STAFF AIDES - MINORITY

Staff Director ..... Charles Hilty
Deputy Staff Director ..... William O'Conner

Counsel ..... John E. Hogan

Subcommittees of the Agriculture Committee

Note: 1. The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member are *ex officio* members of all subcommittees of which they are not regular members.
2. Subcommittees operate through the full committee office.

DOMESTIC MARKETING, CONSUMER RELATIONS, AND NUTRITION

Jurisdiction: (1) Marketing orders; (2) Domestic marketing; (3) Food stamps; (4) Nutrition and consumer programs generally.

MAJORITY MEMBERS	MINORITY MEMBERS
Charles F. Hatcher, *Chairman*	**Bill Emerson, *Ranking***
Leon E. Panetta	Tom Lewis
Dan Glickman	Wally Herger
Harley O. Staggers, Jr.	
Mike Espy	
Bill Sarpalius	

KEY STAFF AIDES

Majority
Staff Consultant Julia Paradis 225-0301

Minority
Consultant Lynn F. Gallagher 225-2342

Committee on Appropriations

H-218 Capitol Building, Washington, DC 20515 (202) **225-2771**

Jurisdiction: (1) Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government; (2) Rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation acts; (3) Transfers of unexpended balances; (4) The amount of new spending authority (as described in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) which is to be effective for a fiscal year, including bills and resolutions (reported by other committees) which provide new spending authority and are referred to the committee under clause 4(a) of House Rule X. The committee shall include separate headings for "Rescissions" and "Transfers of Unexpended Balances" in any bill or resolution as reported from the committee under its jurisdiction specified in subparagraph (2) or (3) of House Rule X, with all proposed recissions and proposed transfers listed therein; and to include a separate section with respect to such rescissions or transfers in the accompanying committee report. In addition to its jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph, the committee has the fiscal oversight function provided for in clause 2(b)(3) of House Rule X, and the budget hearing function provided for in clause 4(a).

Ratio: 35/22.

MAJORITY MEMBERS

Jamie L. Whitten, Miss., ***Chairman***
William H. Natcher, Ky.
Neal Smith, Iowa
Sidney R. Yates, Ill.
David Obey, Wis.
Edward R. Roybal, Calif.
Louis Stokes, Ohio
Tom Bevill, Ala.
Bill Alexander, Ark.
John P. Murtha, Pa.
Bob Traxler, Mich.
Joseph D. Early, Mass.
Charles Wilson, Tex.
Lindy Boggs, La.
Norman D. Dicks, Wash.
Matthew F. McHugh, N.Y.
William Lehman, Fla.
Martin Olav Sabo, Minn.
Julian C. Dixon, Calif.
Vic Fazio, Calif.
W.G. (Bill) Hefner, N.C.
Les AuCoin, Ore.
Daniel K. Akaka, Hawaii
Wes Watkins, Okla.
William H. Gray III, Pa.
Bernard J. Dwyer, N.J.
Steny H. Hoyer, Md.
Bob Carr, Mich.
Robert J. Mrazek, N.Y.
Richard J. Durbin, Ill.
Ronald D. Coleman, Tex.
Alan B. Mollohan, W.Va.
Lindsay Thomas, Ga.
Chester G. Atkins, Mass.
Jim Chapman, Tex.

MINORITY MEMBERS

Silvio O. Conte, Mass., ***Ranking Minority Member***
Joseph M. McDade, Pa.
John T. Myers, Ind.
Clarence E. Miller, Ohio
Lawrence Coughlin, Pa.
C.W. Bill Young, Fla.
Ralph Regula, Ohio
Virginia Smith, Neb.
Carl D. Pursell, Mich.
Mickey Edwards, Okla.
Bob Livingston, La.
Bill Green, N.Y.
Jerry Lewis, Calif.
John Edward Porter, Ill.
Harold Rogers, Ky.
Joe Skeen, N.M.
Frank R. Wolf, Va.
Bill Lowery, Calif.
Vin Weber, Minn.
Tom DeLay, Tex.
Jim Kolbe, Ariz.
Dean A. Gallo, N.J.

KEY STAFF AIDES - MINORITY

Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515 - (202) **225-3481**

Labor, HHS, Education . . . . . Leslie Cramer

Subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee

Note: 1. The Chairman is a member and the Ranking Minority Member is an ex officio member (both with vote) of all subcommittees of which they are not regular members.
2. See full committee minority staff listings for minority staff contacts.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

2358 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-3508

Jurisdiction: (1) Department of Education (except Indian Education Activities); (2) Department of Health and Human Services (except Food and Drug Administration, Indian health services and facilities, Office of Consumer Affairs); (3) Department of Labor. Related Agencies; (4) Corporation for Public Broadcasting; (5) Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; (6) Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission; (7) National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; (8) National Labor Relations Board; (9) National Mediation Board; (10) Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission; (11) Railroad Retirement Board; (12) Soldiers' and Airmen's Home; (13) ACTION; (14) National Council on Disability; (15) Prospective Payment Assessment Commission; (16) U.S. Institute of peace; (17) Physician Payment Review Commission.

MAJORITY MEMBERS	MINORITY MEMBERS
William H. Natcher,	**Silvio O. Conte,**
Chairman	***Ranking***
Neal Smith	Carl D. Pursell
David Obey	John Edward Porter
Edward R. Roybal	C.W. Bill Young
Louis Stokes	Vin Weber
Joseph D. Early	
Bernard J. Dwyer	
Steny H. Hoyer	

KEY STAFF AIDES

Staff Assistants:

Education, Human Development . . . Mike Stephens

Committee on the Budget

214 House Office Building Annex I, Washington, DC 20515 (202) **226-7200**

Jurisdiction: (1) To report the matters required to be reported by it under Titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; (2) To make continuing studies of the effect on budget outlays of relevant existing and proposed legislation and to report the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis; (3) To request and evaluate continuing studies of tax expenditures, to devise methods of coordinating tax expenditures, policies, and programs with direct budget outlays, and to report the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis; (4) To review, on a continuing basis, the conduct by the Congressional Budget Office of its functions and duties.

Ratio: 21/14.

MAJORITY MEMBERS

Leon E. Panetta, Calif., *Chairman*
Thomas S. Foley, Wash.
Marty Russo, Ill.
Ed Jenkins, Ga.
Marvin Leath, Tex.
Charles E. Schumer, N.Y.
Barbara Boxer, Calif.
Jim Slattery, Kan.
Chester G. Atkins, Mass.
James L. Oberstar, Minn.
Frank J. Guarini, N.J.
Richard J. Durbin, Ill.
Mike Espy, Miss.
Dale E. Kildee, Mich.
Anthony C. Beilenson, Calif.
Jerry Huckaby, La.
Martin Olav Sabo, Minn.
Bernard J. Dwyer, N.J.
Howard L. Berman, Calif.
Bob Wise, W.Va.
Marcy Kaptur, Ohio
John Bryant, Tex.

MINORITY MEMBERS

Bill Frenzel, Minn., *Ranking Minority Member*
Willis D. Gradison, Jr., Ohio
William F. Goodling, Pa.
Denny Smith, Ore.
William M. Thomas, Calif.
Harold Rogers, Ky.
Dick Armey, Tex.
Jack Buechner, Mo.
Amo Houghton, N.Y.
Jim McCrery, La.
John R. Kasich, Ohio
Dean A. Gallo, N.J.
Bill Schuette, Mich.
Helen Delich Bentley, Md.

KEY STAFF AIDES - MAJORITY

(All room numbers are in HOB Annex I, unless otherwise noted.)

Chief of Staff John C. Angell 222 226-7234
Administration Director Jodie R. Torkelson 222 226-7234
Special Assistants to the Chairman:
- Nicholas Masters 219 226-7218
- James Rotherham 609 226-7251

Task Force/Associate Staff Coordinator Lynne Richardson 210 226-7100
Policy Director/Chief Economist Van Ooms 221 226-7210
Senior Economist Cornelia Motheral 217A .. 226-7212
Economists:
- Albert Davis 217 226-7215
- Ridge Multop 220A 226-7213
- Reid Neureiter 219 226-7219

Press and Publications Director Barry Toiv 210 CHOB 225-7290
- Press Director Neil Strawser 210 CHOB 225-7290
- Publications Director Martin Burstein 211 226-7217
- Printing Editor Agnes Wilson 211 226-7217

Chief Counsel Patricia Moore 216 225-7233
Deputy Chief Counsel Scheryl Portee 218 .. 226-7230
Counsel:
- Crystal Ford 218 226-7262
- John King 218 226-7216

Budget Priorities Director Shirley Ruhe 203 . 226-7166
Special Assistant to Director (Budget Priorities) Richard Kogan 203 226-7166
Senior Analysts:
- LaVarne Addison 203 226-7130
- Patrick Bogenberger 203 226-7133
- Edward Brigham 209 226-7115
- Kenneth Leventhal 206 226-7100
- Michael Telson 205 226-7133
- Charles Thomas 203 226-7100

Analysts:
- Rochelle Amdur 208 226-7115
- Kathleen Ausley 209 226-7115
- Karen Flaherty 204 226-7166
- Martha Grundmann 207 226-7130
- James Horney 203 226-7166
- Michael Ross 205 226-7100
- Rebecca Schmidt 205 226-7133

Information Specialist Sue Whitacre 204 ... 226-7166

KEY STAFF AIDES - MINORITY

H2-278 House Office Building Annex II, Washington, DC 20515 - (202) 226-7270

Staff Director ..... Martha Phillips
Deputy Staff Director ..... Leonard Swinehart
Chief Economist ..... Allen Unsworth
Economist ..... Joan Kois
Counsel ..... Karen Buttaro
Analysts: ..... Lawrence Adams
Analysts: *(cont'd)*:
- James Bates
- Molly Frantz
- John Leslie
- Arthur Sauer
- James Young

Administrative Assistant ..... Frances Donnellon

Committee on Education and Labor

2181 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515 (202) **225-4527**
FAX: (202) 225-9070

Jurisdiction: (1) Measures relating to education or labor generally; (2) Child labor; (3) Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind; Howard University; Freedman's Hospital; (4) Convict Labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce; (5) Labor standards; (6) Labor statistics; (7) Mediation and arbitration of labor disputes; (8) Regulation or prevention of importation of foreign laborers under contract; (9) Food programs for children in schools; (10) United States Employees' Compensation Commission; (11) Vocational rehabilitation; (12) Wages and hours of labor; (13) Welfare of miners; (14) Work incentive programs. In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2(b) (1) of House Rule X), the committee is mandated to have the special oversight function provided for in clause 3(c) with respect to domestic educational programs and institutions, and programs of student assistance, which are within the jurisdiction of other committees.

Ratio: 21/13.*

MAJORITY MEMBERS

Augustus F. Hawkins, Calif., ***Chairman***
William D. Ford, Mich.
Joseph M. Gaydos, Pa.
William L. (Bill) Clay, Mo.
George Miller, Calif.
Austin J. Murphy, Pa.
Dale E. Kildee, Mich.
Pat Williams, Mont.
Matthew G. Martinez, Calif.
Major R. Owens, N.Y.
Charles A. Hayes, Ill.
Carl C. Perkins, Ky.
Thomas C. Sawyer, Ohio
Donald M. Payne, N.J.
Nita M. Lowey, N.Y.
Glenn Poshard, Ill.
Jolene Unsoeld, Wash.
Nick Joe Rahall II, W.Va.
*Jaime B. Fuster, P.R.
Peter J. Visclosky, Ind.
Jim Jontz, Ind.
Kweisi Mfume, Md.

MINORITY MEMBERS

William F. Goodling, Pa., ***Ranking Minority Member***
E. Thomas Coleman, Mo.
Thomas E. Petri, Wis.
Marge Roukema, N.J.
Steve Gunderson, Wis.
Steve Bartlett, Tex.
Thomas J. Tauke, Iowa
Dick Armey, Tex.
Harris W. Fawell, Ill.
Paul B. Henry, Mich.
Fred Grandy, Iowa
Cass Ballenger, N.C.
Peter Smith, Vt.

*Ratio does not include Resident Commissioner or Delegates.

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  - Elementary & Secondary Education, Postsecondary Education, Select Education John F. Jennings 225-4944
- Associate Counsel for:
  - Civil Rights Shirley J. Wilcher 225-0850
  - Education Regulations, Select Education, Indian Education Alan R. Lovesee .. 225-4944
  - Labor-Management, Pensions Karen S. Vagley 225-9328
- Legislative Analyst for:
  - Bilingual Education, Postsecondary Education Richardo Martinez 225-4944
  - Employment & Training, Human Resources, Child Care Carole M. Stringer 225-4510
  - Health & Safety, Labor Standards Adrienne Fields 225-9328
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- Legislative Analyst (Equal Employment) Teresita P. Schroeder 225-6913
- Special Assistant to the Chairman (Minority Education) John W. Smith 225-0213
- Budget Counsel (Budget & Appropriations) Eugene F. Sofer 225-4691

Research/Press
- Special Assistant to the Chairman (Research, Special Projects) Saralee S. Todd 225-5306
- Press Secretary John Butler 225-5306

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- Office Manager Louise M. Wright 225-6916
- Assistant to the General Counsel Kristina Moore 225-1080
- Administrative Assistant for Legislation Lelia T. Beall 225-6916
- Documents Coordinator Peter M. Schott 225-6916

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Labor Randel Johnson 2101 225-3725
Coordinator for:
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Labor Dorothy Strunk 2101 225-3725
Professional Staff Member/Actuary (Pension Reform) Russell J. Mueller 112 225-5494
Professional Staff for:
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Child Nutrition/WIC Mary Jane Fiske H2-535 226-3110
Employment Opportunities Mary Clagett H2-535 226-3110
Health & Safety Gary Visscher H2-535 .. 226-3110
Human Resources Carol Behrer H2-555 .. 226-3110
Labor-Management Relations Cathleen Johnson 1040 225-7101
Labor Standards Nancy Sensenbrenner H2-535 226-3110
Postsecondary Education Michael Lance H2-535 226-3110
Select Education—
Sally Lovejoy H2-535 226-3110
Patricia A. Morrissey 1040 225-7101
Budget Analyst Dennis Fargas H2-535 226-3130
Clerk Silvia Riley 2101 225-3725

Subcommittees of the Education and Labor Committee

Note: 1. The Chairman is an *ex officio* voting member of all subcommittees of which he is not a regular member; the Ranking Minority Member is an *ex officio* voting member of the Subcommittee on Health and Safety.
2. The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member are *ex officio* members of all subcommittees of which they are not regular members.
3. See full committee minority listings for subcommittee personnel.

ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

B346-C Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-4368

Jurisdiction: Education through the high school level and vocational education, including but not limited to (1) Elementary and secondary education generally; (2) Vocational education; (3) School lunch and child nutrition; (4) Adult basic education; (5) Migrant and agricultural labor education; (6) Overseas dependent schools.

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George Miller
William D. Ford
Dale E. Kildee
Pat Williams
Matthew G. Martinez
Carl C. Perkins
Charles A. Hayes
Thomas C. Sawyer
Major R. Owens
Donald M. Payne
Nita M. Lowey
Glenn Poshard
Jolene Unsoeld
Nick Joe Rahall, II

MINORITY MEMBERS
William F. Goodling, *Ranking*
Harris W. Fawell
Fred Grandy
Peter Smith
Steve Bartlett
Steve Gunderson
Thomas E. Petri
Marge Roukema
E. Thomas Coleman

KEY STAFF AIDES

Majority
Counsel ..... John F. Jennings
Legislative Specialists ..... June L. Harris
Diane Stark
Personal Secretary/Office Manager ... Toni E. Painter
Research Assistant ..... Beverly M. Griffin

HEALTH AND SAFETY

B345-A Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-6876

Jurisdiction: Workers' health and safety, including but not limited to (1) Occupational safety and health; (2) Mine health and safety; (3) Youth camp safety; (4) Migrant and agricultural labor, health and safety.

MAJORITY MEMBERS
Joseph M. Gaydos, *Chairman*
Austin J. Murphy
William D. Ford
Jolene Unsoeld

MINORITY MEMBERS
Paul B. Henry, *Ranking*
Cass Ballenger

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION
617 House Office Building Annex I
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 226-3681

Jurisdiction: Education beyond the high school level, including but not limited to (1) Higher education generally; (2) Education professions development; (3) Postsecondary student assistance; (4) Library services and construction.

MAJORITY MEMBERS	MINORITY MEMBERS
Pat Williams, *Chairman*	**E. Thomas Coleman,** *Ranking*
William D. Ford	William F. Goodling
Major R. Owens	Marge Roukema
Charles A. Hayes	Thomas J. Tauke
Carl C. Perkins	Steve Gunderson
Joseph M. Gaydos	Paul B. Henry
George Miller	
Nita M. Lowey	
Glenn Poshard	

KEY STAFF AIDES

Majority	
Staff Director	Richard T. Jerue
Clerk	Colleen Thompson
Legislative Associates	Anne D. Hausman
	Patricia F. Sullivan
Staff Assistants	Judi Chapman
	Mary B. Flanagan

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
402 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-7594

Jurisdiction: Comprehensive employment and training, work incentive and equal employment opportunities, including but not limited to (1) The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act; (2) Equal Employment opportunities; (3) Humphrey-Hawkins; (4) Displaced homemakers; (5) Wagner-Peyser (employment services); (6) Youth Conservation Corps; (7) Young Adult Conservation Corps; (8) Import trade impacts, plant relocation impact; (9) WIN.

MAJORITY MEMBERS	MINORITY MEMBERS
Matthew G. Martinez, *Chairman*	**Steve Gunderson,** *Ranking*
Pat Williams	Paul B. Henry
Jaime B. Fuster	Peter Smith
Kweisi Mfume	

KEY STAFF AIDES

Majority	
Staff Director	Eric P. Jensen
Administrator	Maxine A. Grant
Counsel	David Vaughn
Legislative Assistant	Valerie Lynn White
Clerk	Amy H. Weiser
Staff Assistant	Tammy K. Harris

SELECT EDUCATION
518 House Office Building Annex I
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 226-7532

Jurisdiction: Special education programs, including but not limited to (1) Alcohol and drug abuse; (2) Education of the handicapped; (3) Rehabilitation; (4) Environmental education; (5) National Institute of Education; (6) Migrant and agricultural labor; (7) Day care; (8) Child adoption; (9) Child abuse; (10) Domestic violence; (11) Domestic volunteers; (12) ACTION (excluding volunteer older American program); (13) Arts and humanities; (14) Museum services; (15) Arts and artifacts indemnity.

MAJORITY MEMBERS	MINORITY MEMBERS
Major R. Owens, *Chairman*	**Steve Bartlett,** *Ranking*
Matthew G. Martinez	Cass Ballenger
Donald M. Payne	Peter Smith
Jim Jontz	

KEY STAFF AIDES

Majority	
Staff Director	Maria A. Cuprill
Counsel	Laurence Peters
Legislative Analyst	Patricia Laird
Analyst	Robert E. Tate
Clerk	Jillian Evans
Research Assistant	Gary Granofsky
Services for Underserved Coordinator	Wanser R. Green

HUMAN RESOURCES
320 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-1850

Jurisdiction: (1) Programs and services for the elderly, for the elimination of poverty and for the care and treatment of children, including preschool programs but otherwise exclusive of education programs, including but not limited to (1) Economic Opportunity and Community Services programs (Head Start Act, Community Services Block Grant Act, etc.); (2) Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; (3) Runaway Youth Act; (4) Early childhood services; (5) Nutrition programs for the elderly; (6) Older Americans.

MAJORITY MEMBERS	MINORITY MEMBERS
Dale E. Kildee, *Chairman*	**Thomas J. Tauke,** *Ranking*
Thomas C. Sawyer	E. Thomas Coleman
Jolene Unsoeld	Fred Grandy
Nita M. Lowey	
Glenn Poshard	

KEY STAFF AIDES

Majority	
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Legislative Counsel	S. Jefferson McFarland
Legislative Associates	Thomas M. Kelley
	Damian J. Thorman
Clerk	Margaret Kajeckas

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